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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JUL 17 1942

The Weather
Today—Warmer with moderate to fresh winds. Yesterday—High, 82; low, 59. Details, Page 31.

The Washington Post

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NO. 24,072 | Copyright, 1942, By The Washington Post. | Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. | WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1942 | X**** | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND SUBURBAN AREAS THREE CENTS ELSEWHERE FIVE CENTS

Registrars Turn Many Away; Congressmen Get Unlimited Gas

Speed-Up Pledged Today; Bog-Down Laid to Motorists Seeking 'B' Cards

By Jack D. Morris
Post Staff Writer

Blocks-long lines and hours-long waits marked the opening yesterday of Washington's three-day registration for gasoline ration cards, and thousands of applicants had to be turned away when the registration centers at 28 public schools closed at 8 p. m.

Promising that all comers would be served today and tomorrow, Lawson J. Cantrell, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the enrollment, said an unexpected avalanche of applicants for ration cards entitling them to purchase more gasoline than is allowed strictly nonessential users was to blame for registration bogging down in all of the schools.

Procedure More Complicated

Filling out forms and settling questions involved in the registration of such applicants require considerably more time than the simple procedure of issuing cards to nonessential users from information contained on their motor vehicle registration cards, he said.

Cantrell reported plans had been laid on the assumption that each of the 3300 volunteer school teacher registrars would be able to handle six applications in an hour but as it developed registrars had to spend as much as an hour on only two applications.

Speed-up Planned

He blamed this on "the belief on the part of most motorists that they should have as much gasoline as they have ever been accustomed to."

Cantrell worked into the night to make some sort of arrangement to speed up registration of the multiplied number of applicants expected when centers reopen at 3 p. m. today.

At closing time last night, lines as long as four blocks were turned away at some of the schools.

The applicants were told to return today or tomorrow, when the original plan of registering in alphabetical order no longer will be effective. Some had waited as long as four hours or more.

Most Seek B Cards

"I don't know where they all came from," remarked the principal of one hard-pressed school, surveying waiting throngs. "It's an awful crush. In fact, we're swamped here."

With some 125,000 motorists expected to sign up here during the registration period, it was anticipated that one-third of them would

See GAS, Page 5, Col. 5.

Lucky Few

More Than 200 Legislators Given Cards to 'Fill 'er Up'

Associated Press Photo

SENATORS APPLY FOR GAS CARDS—Supervised by Veryl Schult, school teacher, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (left) (Republican), of Michigan, registers at the Capitol for gasoline ration card X. Senator Charles McNary (Republican), of Oregon (standing, left), observes the procedure. In the background is Representative Bartel J. Jonkman (Republican), of Michigan

Lawmakers Don't Use Cars for Official Work, OPA Authority Asserts

By Robert De Vore
Post Staff Writer

More than 200 Congressmen last night were in full possession of coveted "X" gasoline cards—pink cardboard licenses to "fill 'er up"—but the Office of Price Administration had still to declare formally that its officials meant what they said about no special rationing privileges for the Nation's lawmakers.

Some Wives Get Cards Too

Last week and again yesterday OPA spokesmen declared without reservation that the Nation's lawmakers definitely were not entitled to receive unlimited supplies of gasoline when rationing becomes effective Friday.

Just when Senators and Representatives were being handed "X" cards—and in some cases, an "A" (3-gallon) card for Mrs. Congressman—an official of OPA's fuel rationing branch told The Post that:

Members of Congress would be entitled to unlimited gas ration cards "only if Congressmen use their cars for the official business of the Federal Government, which they certainly do not."

"Inaccurate Interpretation"

"Do you feel that a member of Congress is on official business when he is running errands at the departments for his constituents?" the official was asked.

"Decidedly not," he replied.

The official said that he was not permitted to issue official statements for his branch. He explained that a "clarifying statement" would soon be forthcoming. This statement was subsequently issued by Joel Dean, chief of the branch:

"Reports covering a supposed loophole in the gasoline rationing program favoring Congressmen is based on a inaccurate interpretation

See CONGRESS, Page 5, Col. 1.

Pedestrian Killed by Car In Blackout

Communications Again Break Down, With Calls Of Simulated Disasters

BULLETIN

Dr. Allen E. Cowles, 73, a retired dentist of Takoma Park, Md., was fatally injured last night during the blackout when he was struck at New Hampshire Avenue Extended and Ray Road by an automobile which, police said, was driven by a District auxiliary fireman. Dr. Cowles died about 12:30 a. m. at the Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park.

The wail of 38 sirens plunged the Washington area into darkness at 10:55 o'clock last night for 30 minutes as the Capital observed its second total blackout in a month.

Except for the cautious movement of official vehicles and the patrolling of streets by air raid wardens and auxiliary police, the District gave the appearance of a ghost city. For the most part it was as silent as the blackness.

While residents' participation in the test was described as almost 100 per cent satisfactory, officials in charge said the drill proved conclusively that the city's centralized communications system was entirely inadequate.

The control center, which was to serve as the clearance point for coordination of emergency crews' efforts to handle some 500 simulated disasters, was jammed from start to finish and only a handful of the missions were carried out.

Deputy Defense Coordinator Charles W. Kutz, in charge of the test in the illness of United States

See BLACKOUT, Page 17, Col. 7.

Justice Leans Backward

Mother With Son in Navy Barred From Jap Agent Jury

By Dillard Stokes
Post Staff Writer

Because her son is in the United States Navy, Justice T. Alan Goldsborough yesterday barred Mrs. Clara B. Leverton from the jury trying two men for criminal conspiracy and violation of the Foreign Agent Act, as agents of Japan.

On trial before Justice Goldsborough in the District Court were David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams—alleged accomplices of the Japanese agent, Ralph Townsend, and of five Japanese nationals, one of whom pleaded guilty to the same indictment.

As the jurors were being chosen, Mrs. Leverton was the nineteenth person to enter the box. The wife of Joseph W. Leverton, real estate man, Mrs. Leverton lives at 1713 Sixteenth Street Northwest. Slim, poised and quietly dressed, she listened attentively to the question asked by Special Prosecutor Albert E. Arent concerning her qualifications as a juror. With the other jurors, she had taken the formal oath that she would give true answers to the questions.

Mrs. Leverton was not, she said, acquainted with any of the lawyers, either Government or defense, nor had she any relatives in any Axis country. She had not, as far as she knew, had any dealings with any corporation of the Axis countries. And she had heard none of the

See AGENTS, Page 4, Col. 2.

D. C. Faces Rationing Of Water

Washington is threatened with restrictions on the use of water this summer unless her sorely overtaxed water system is enlarged, Chairman Pat McCarran of the Senate District Committee warned yesterday.

So heavy is the burden placed on the city's water facilities by the influx of war workers, McCarran added, that even water rationing is within the realm of possibility.

Currently conducting a probe into the water department's equipment and rates, McCarran expressed the view, however, that the cost of such expansion should be borne by the Federal Government—not by District taxpayers.

The increased demand was caused by the Federal expansion and will be of primary benefit to the Government itself, McCarran declared. No expansion is necessary insofar as the normal needs of the city are concerned, he pointed out.

Bills Would Raise Low U. S. Salaries

The move to increase the pay of low-salaried Federal workers is under way. Bills were introduced in the House and Senate yesterday to pay war bonuses to employes earning less than $3000 a year, and President Roosevelt is said to approve a plan to pay overtime after 40 hours to employes getting $3200 a year or less.

(See the Federal Diary, Page 17.)

WAAC Bill Is Passed By Senate

Sent to President; Volunteers Limited To 150,000 Women Of From 21-45

By Christine Sadler
Post Staff Writer

After two months marked by passive resistance and disagreement on details, the Senate yesterday passed and sent to the White House a bill creating a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Expected to receive early Presidential approval, the measure establishes—for the first time in our history—a noncombatant force of women volunteers to serve with the Army both at home and abroad.

Under the leadership of Senator Austin (Republican) of Vermont, efforts to amend the bill were beaten and the identical draft agreed to by the House several weeks ago was passed by a vote of 38 to 27.

Plans Take Shape

Ages of the volunteers are set at 21 to 45 years and their number limited to 150,000. Organization procedure is left to the War Department, which urged passage of the measure and has complete plans to be announced as soon as the bill is signed.

Director of the corps will be named by the Secretary of War, and it is understood that she will be Mrs. Iveta Culp Hobby, Texan who now heads the Women's Interest Section of the War Department. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, the author, an assistant to Mrs. Hobby, is expected then to be appointed head of the Women's Interest Section.

Although the bill steers clear of military titles, witnesses at the hearings indicated the director would have the rank of major. Since the hearings, however, Mrs. Julia Flikke, who heads the Army Nurses Corps, has been made a colonel and it may be the WAAC director will draw the same rank. The director's salary is set in the bill at $8000 a year and maintenance, regardless of the title she may have.

No Rise Seen

Three men in the Adjutant General's Office have been busy working out training plans, developing psychological and mental tests for the prospective WAACS, and passing on uniform designs. They are Col. William F. Pierson, Col. Gilman C. Mudgett and Maj. Harold P. Tasker. At the War Department yesterday it was declared a few "last-minute changes" were being made in the uniform design, but that pictures will be available this week.

An officers' training school, with between 20 and 30 candidates selected from each of the nine corps areas, is expected to be set up im-

See WAAC, Page 4, Col. 5.

Nazis Renew Crimean Drive After First Blow Is Smashed; Sub Sinks Ship in St. Lawrence

U-Boat Slinks Past Canadian Defenses; All Aboard Believed Saved, Some Injured

By the Associated Press

A St. Lawrence River port, Canada, May 12.—An enemy submarine stealthily penetrated the heavy outer coastal defenses of Canada and for the first time in history torpedoed a ship in the inland waterways of the Dominion yesterday, injuring some members of the freighter's crew.

Forty-four survivors of the vessel sunk in the St. Lawrence River proper, inland from the spacious gulf of the same name, were reported to have drifted to safety in the nearby tiny fishing coves.

Forty-two of them landed at one point today and a woman and child in another lifeboat turned up at a fishing village not far away.

(Thus Axis submarines, creeping closer to the shores of the Western Hemisphere from Canada to Mexico, have violated waters impregnable in the last war.

Also in Gulf of Mexico

(Survivors of a British ship revealed yesterday that a submarine attacked them within a mile and a half of an Atlantic beach, the explosion bringing hundreds of people to watch.

(Reports of at least two ships sunk in the Gulf of Mexico showed that this body of water, harboring vital supply and industrial areas, has been dared by the Axis undersea raiders.

(Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, in charge of the Navy's lighter-than-air craft, told the House Naval Committee in Washington that there was "a great deal of submarine activity off the coast of Florida and some in the Gulf of Mexico." The committee voted funds for 24 new blimps to help combat the submarines.

Fishermen Hear Blast

(The Mexican Navy ministry also took notice of the German operations in Gulf waters by instructing their merchant ships to keep lights burning at night and the Mexican flag flying by day. One Mexican newspaper reported that a tanker met a German submarine in the Gulf and "saluted the Nazi ship with its flag and the salute was returned.")

Reports here said none was missing from the St. Lawrence sinking but that some of the crew were in-

See SINKINGS, Page 2, Col. 1.

Subject to Change

Selects, Apprentice Seamen Voted $50 a Month by House

By the Associated Press

A big raise for buck privates and apprentice seamen to bring their pay to $50 a month was voted tentatively by the House yesterday, but final passage of the measure increasing the pay of the fighting forces was put off until today.

As passed by the Senate, the bill would have raised the pay of privates and apprentice seamen to $42 a month, but the House adopted, 102 to 40, an amendment by Representative Rankin (Democrat), Mississippi, boosting this figure by $8. The amendment also provided that first class privates and second class seamen should receive $54 a month, $6 more than the Senate version.

Buck privates now receive $21 a month to start, $30 after four months and $40 after their first year; apprentice seamen get $30. The present base pay of first class privates and second class seamen is $36.

While the House changes are subject to a roll-call vote today, members of the Military Committee indicated they would not seek one on the theory that the members would not record themselves as opposed to the increase. They expressed confidence they could restore the Senate figures later when the bill goes to conference.

It has been estimated that the Senate bill would add 300 million dollars a year to the military payroll for an Army and Navy the size of last January's but Representative Fish (Republican), of New York, said that the measure might cost as much as one billion dollars, depending on the ultimate size of

See PAY, Page 4, Col. 4.

Hull Shrugs Shoulders at Laval Protest

Cries About Martinique Of No Interest to U. S., He Indicates to Press

By International News Service

Pierre Laval's protest over being ignored in America's plans for wartime "freezing" of strategic Martinique's status yesterday elicited a shrug of disinterest from Secretary of State Hull.

The United States, Hull told his press conference, has not attempted to follow any phrase of the situation beyond the negotiations now under way on the French island which, until immobilized constitutes a serious breach in Western Hemispheric defenses.

Second Snub to Vichy

Hull's remarks, in effect the second snub to the Petain-Laval government in as many days, referred primarily to America's complete unconcern over Vichy reports that Laval objects to direct negotiations and has instructed Ambassador Henry-Haye to make representations to the state department.

The Vichy envoy, in his hour-long conversation on Monday when he called to "receive information," was told, in effect, that the United States no longer recognizes Vichy authority over the Antilles and will deal directly with the local authorities.

As reports from Europe spoke of a new crisis in Franco-German relations and a possible meeting between Petain and Goering, Hull disclosed that the discussions with the Martinique Commissioner Admiral Georges Robert are proceeding.

Negotiations Complex

Authoritative quarters generally held hopes that a full and satisfactory agreement will be reached before the end of this week. These quarters, however, admitted that negotiations involve a series of complex problems which bring into play even Vichy's armistice agreement with Germany and Italy.

The United States is reported to be seeking the complete immobilization of French warships and planes on the island and the right to use a number of French merchantmen—particularly tankers—which have been lying idle in the Caribbean harbors.

British Check Jap Thrust Against India

Retreating Column Turns on Invaders; Chinese Press Attack

By the Associated Press

London, May 12.—The Japanese who have swept up northward through Burma surged back and forth in desperate battle with the Chinese along the tortuous Burma Road in western Yunnan Province today and met another check in their simultaneous drive toward India in the other direction.

But the unforseen resurgence of the Chinese and the furious stand of the British both appeared to be too late either to retrieve Burma or to remove the increasing threat to India as the Japanese quickly brought up reinforcements for both main ventures, on the eastern and western forks of their drive.

Reserves Renew Attack

The Chinese early in the evening announced that the main force of the invasion column which had penetrated Yunnan through China's back door had been driven back southwestward to Wanting, on the Burma border, but a latter communique acknowledged that the Japanese had brought up reinforcements and were renewing the attack.

This apparently was in the region between Chefang and Mangshih, 25 and 55 miles inside China, respectively. There the Chinese had said they were heavily engaging remnants and rear guards of the first Japanese force after having forced them back 30 miles from their deepest penetration near Lungling.

With the arrival of reinforcements apparently this Japanese rear guard reasserted itself as an advance guard.

Chinese Continue Pressure

A Chinese spokesman said, however, that "the enemy will not be allowed to rest or consolidate his positions." He praised the recent work of the A. V. G and R. A. F. and expressed hope that this essential aerial support would continue and grow.

The Chinese forces which had been by-passed in central Burma

See BURMA, Page 4, Col. 2.

Reds, Nazis Lock In Terrific Battle; Action Is Seen as Step in Big Push

By the Associated Press

Moscow (Wednesday), May 13.—Heavy fighting raged through the night in the Kerch Peninsula with the Germans throwing masses of cavalry, tanks and infantry against formidable Russian forces defending that narrow gateway to the Caucasus, front-line dispatches reported early today.

Red Army troops under General Kozlov, who recaptured the Port of Kerch from the Germans last December, were battling the Nazi onslaughts in the eastern Crimean struggle but results of the fighting were not learned here immediately. Informants here said the outcome "may be apparent in a few days."

(The Rome radio broadcast a dispatch from an Italian news agency correspondent on the Eastern Front which claimed "important successes by German-Rumanian troops on the Kerch Peninsula." This account said the Axis forces were "well beyond" positions from which they launched their attack.)

102 Nazi Planes Destroyed

The fighting on the peninsula was resumed yesterday in a renewal of the giant struggle in which the Russians already announced officially the destruction of 102 Nazi planes in two days. Presumably most of them were knocked out on the Crimean front.

After a Monday night lull in the Nazi drive toward the Caucasus oil wells across the narrow Kerch Strait, the Soviet's midnight communique said:

"During May 12 on the Kerch Peninsula severe battles took place with the enemy."

A supplement to this communique said reinforced German units counterattacking on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow had been beaten off by Soviet troops with heavy casualties to the Nazis.

First Lunge Broken

Red troops commanded by Comrade Demenyuk "drove the Germans into a bog and almost completely annihilated them," the communique said in describing that action.

The Soviets announced the first big Nazi spring offensive in the Kerch area on Monday, then yesterday afternoon tersely said that "no important changes" had occurred—an official indication that Red infantrymen were holding their positions after a Monday night lull in that vital sector.

Red infantrymen were said to have broken the first German lunge and to have sent the Nazis reeling back to their original positions in all but one sector of the 12-mile front.

Sixty-two of the destroyed German planes were identified as be-

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Col. 3.

NRA's Robbie Tells Of Secret Wedding

The secret wedding of Frances M. (Robbie) Robinson, secretary to the late Gen. Hugh Johnson, to Col. James Bryan, jr., became known last night. The ceremony took place on December 27 in Martinsburg, W. Va. The bridegroom, 43, a widower, has two sons at West Point.

(Details on Page 27.)

Tydings Promises To Expose Waste

"Startling" disclosures of wasteful use of equipment in Government offices were promised yesterday by the Tydings Senate Committee on Nonessential Government Operations.

Chairman Tydings said the committee also will report equally startling findings on "unessential operations, misuse of space, duplications and overlapping."

(Story on Page 12.)

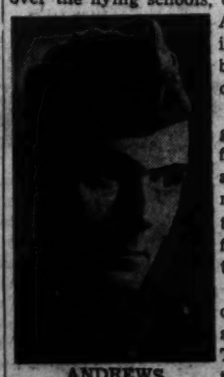
Our New Army

By Marshall Andrews
Post Staff Writer

CHAPTER X

Keesler Field, Miss., May 12.—This school for aircraft mechanics, like every other part of the Army, has suffered from deficiencies in equipment and skilled men. Men had to be trained and ready for the tens of thousands of new airplanes flowing off the assembly lines; what airplanes and engines and instruments the Air Force had were badly needed for training and fighting, for ourselves and our allies.

Skilled mechanics, veterans of Air Corps flying lines, had to be spread thinner and thinner over the Air Forces in the field, over the flying schools, over the technical schools like this one. Action couldn't wait for training; training couldn't wait for equipment to be built and instructors to be taught to teach others. All of it had to be done at once.



ANDREWS

So, enormous places like Keesler Field grew on golf courses and old commercial flying fields and useless swamps. Barracks and classrooms mushroomed up over night, roads were made with the traditional Gulf Coast oyster shells, flying fields and shops were built even while they were being used.

For Keesler Field, 696 experienced crew men were detached from their squadrons and sent down as instructors. Together with 203 civilian instructors, they trained the first few classes and held back 310 of their best students, so that now Keesler Field has 1209 instructors, civilian and enlisted.

Equipment was an even more difficult matter, one which is still in process of solution, while training goes ahead on schedule. Obsolete airplanes and engines form part of the material on which students are trained. But that obviously is less than satisfactory.

A man may be taught all there is to know about an airplane or an engine that was the latest thing five years ago and then go out to a squadron with modern equipment and be a total loss until he has learned all over again. Some way had to be found to teach mechanics from the ground up on equipment they will be responsible for maintaining in the field. Some of this

See ARMY, Page 8, Col. 1.

So 14 Million More Can Pay

Expert Favors $1000 Married Person Tax Base, $500 Single

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

With the Administration applying every ounce of its influence for swift action on steeper taxes to head off inflation, the House Ways and Means Committee squared off yesterday for a decision on individual war taxes.

Both Congressional and Treasury staff "experts" were to be barred from the committee room today to give members an opportunity to translate a bewildering series of "plans" into some definite committee action.

But so sharply divided were committeemen on politically explosive personal tax schedules, no final vote was assured. Original trends toward light personal taxes, with revenue recouped by a general sales levy, were torpedoed by Treasury demands for sharp cuts in exemptions and $1,100,000,000 more revenue. Today the committee may grope for a compromise or set an over-all revenue goal of its own.

One possible compromise, suggested yesterday by Colin F. Stam, the committee's chief tax adviser, would undercut the Treasury's low individual exemptions for normal tax purposes, but retain the present personal exemptions in computing surtaxes.

As a possible alternative to the Treasury plan, Stam suggested exemptions could be cut to $500 for

See TAXES, Page 4, Col. 2.

Today's Index

	Pages		Pages
Amusements	18	Legal Record	26
Bridge	31	Mary Haworth	13
Clubs	15	Picture Page	8
Columnists	11	Radio	30
Crossword	30	Society	14, 15
Death Notices	27	Shirley Povich	31
Editorials	10	Vital Statistics	31
Federal Diary	17	Weather	31
Financial	25, 26	What's Going On	
Gallup Poll	11	And Where	28
Leonard Lyons	19	Women's Page	13

Nazis' Guns Fail To Stem Uprising

War Sidelights

Nazis Using Olive Oil in Motor Units

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Moscow, May 12.—The German army now is using olive oil as a lubricant in tanks, trucks and other motorized equipment, according to a report issued here today discussing shortages of strategic raw materials in Germany and German-occupied countries.

Olive oil, which is expensive but not as good as mineral oil, has been found in equipment recently captured by the Red Army. The report, published in Pravda, Communist Party organ, estimates that the German army uses a million tons of oil on the Russian front monthly and 100,000 tons monthly on other fronts, for an annual total of more than 13 million tons. It is estimated that six million tons yearly are consumed for nonmilitary purposes for a total annual consumption of 19 million tons.

The article says, however, that Germany only has access to between nine million and 9,500,000 tons a year, forcing a drain on reserves established before the war of 10 million tons. The nine million to 9,500,000 tons are obtained as follows: Up to 4,500,000 from Rumania, one million from Poland and Hungary, between three million and four million from synthetic production in Germany, Italy and France, and one million obtained through the use of alcohol.

U-Boat Sinks Ship In St. Lawrence

SINKINGS, from Page 1.

jured, not seriously.

All the survivors were taken to a nearby towns, where the injured were treated in a hospital, and it was indicated all would leave later for Montreal.

Fisher folk living in a 2-mile area around one village reported they were awakened last night by a terrific explosion "that rocked our houses like an earthquake."

"We saw lights suddenly appear in the distance offshore," one fisherman recounted, "and we knew that something had happened to a ship."

Survivors Depend on Drift

Early this morning two lifeboats drifted ashore with the 42 crew members. There were no oars aboard and they had to depend on the wind and tide to bring them to land.

They immediately asked whether there had been any sign of a woman and child in another boat which had put away from the sinking ship ahead of their own craft.

Searchers set out looking for the two and soon came a report that they had landed safely.

In order to enter the river, the submarine had to slip past coastal patrols of airplanes and corvettes. But the action was not entirely unexpected. Nearly 2 months ago Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King voiced fears that submarines would eventually try to operate in both the gulf and the river.

'Great Deal' of Subs Reported Off Florida

Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, in charge of the Navy's lighter-than-air craft, told the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday that there was "a great deal of submarine activity off the coast of Florida, and now some in the Gulf of Mexico."

His statement was made as the committee approved a bill for 24 additional blimps, which Rosendahl declared were doing "very excellent work" in combating the submarine menace to ships plying the vital coastwise shipping lanes.

U. S. Planes Destroy U-Boat, Brazilians Hear

Rio de Janeiro, May 12 (AP).—The newspaper A Noite quoted official circles as saying today that the submarine which torpedoed the 6092-ton Brazilian steamer Parnahyba near Trinidad last month had been sunk by United States naval planes.

"There is no doubt that the waters which have been a theater of sinkings are being transformed into a cemetery of the German pirates," A Noite added.

Many Dutch Seamen Trapped Below Decks

Miami, Fla., May 12 (AP).—Fourteen seamen including a gun crew, were trapped in their quarters when a medium sized Dutch merchantman was torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast, and they apparently went down with their ship.

The Dutch gunners had no opportunity to reach their guns on deck.

Those trapped below decks had no chance to escape as the ship, covered with flames, sank rapidly. It went down so quickly the lifeboats were caught in the davits and could not be launched.

The Navy revealed that 20 survivors of the Dutch ship, including Capt. Johannes Peter Gilty of Amsterdam, got aboard life rafts and were saved by other craft.

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German Brutality Rife as Revolts Spread Over Europe

By the Associated Press

The nations which Germany conquered, and her satellites too, provided new turmoil yesterday for the Axis architects of what Adolf Hitler likes to call the "new order in Europe."

Nazi firing squads took the lives of 24 more Hollanders, the Netherlands radio announced, bringing to 96 the number of alleged secret anti-German conspirators accused of plotting to pave the way for an Allied invasion.

As a "warning to all," the Germans announced officially the execution of 16 persons in Vilna, the former Polish city, for plotting with Russian secret agents to sabotage Nazi supply lines. This group killed one policeman in resisting arrest.

(In France, the bombings of a number of famous Paris hotels serving as headquarters for the Germans were reported in London to have prompted the Germans to put all police forces in occupied French territory under the direct control of the Gestapo.

[A United Press dispatch from Vichy said German and French police have isolated large sections of downtown Paris and blocked subway traffic in a hunt for terrorists who bombed six hotels and restaurants requisitioned by the German Army.]

Free French headquarters in London announced that despite new stern repressive measures acute unrest was sweeping the occupied French capital and that in 14 days 17 new clandestine leaflets had gotten into hands of the Gestapo.

Among the hundreds of dodgers distributed by night throughout Paris, one was quoted as saying:

"There is no milk for our children but Von Stuelpnagel's girl friend takes a bath every morning in 50 liters of milk and cream."

(Gen. Otton van Stuelpnagel is the military administrator of Occupied France and the man who has tried by an iron hand to quell anti-German manifestations among Frenchmen.

SS Man in Charge

(Foreign observers here believed the assumption of the post of Chief of Security in Paris by General Oberg, a high SS (Blackshirt Elite Guard) leader, accounted for intensified methods of shooting hostages and deporting others in an effort to combat French underground resistance.

(Oberg is "vice representative of Supreme Chief of Police Himmler."

(The latest report of action against French hostages, distributed by the British Reuters news agency "from the French Fontier," said 40 faced death from a firing squad for the killing of two German soldiers in the Seine interieure department. It was not known if they had yet been shot.

Political dissension in Norway developed to the point of a split among Quisling's party members. A number of Norwegians have been arrested and sent to concentration camps and German police are reinforced, especially at Stavanger and Haugesund, where many erstwhile Quislingists quit the parts and tried to demonstrate.

One account filtering out of Oslo said an anti-Quisling group within the Nazi puppet premier's party tried to stage a coup and oust him.

The Norwegian exile government in London issued an 8000-word document charging German occupation authorities in Norway had established a concentration camp at Jorestadmoen where 700 school teachers were systematically tortured "to break them spiritually." Five hundred obstinate teachers were declared shipped off to forced labor in the Arctic.

Even the local Quisling doctor who examined teachers aboard their Arctic-bound ship reported many were suffering from pneumonia, hemorrhages and gastric ulcers, the document related.

This account drew a picture of the teachers being aroused at 6 a. m., given one slice of bread for breakfast and put through hard gymnastic exercises on the double.

"In one of the exercises," it said, "the teachers were compelled to crawl on their stomachs through icy slush with their hands behind their backs. One group was ordered to crawl this way behind camp latrines."

Uprising Intensified

These repressive measures, the statement concluded, resulted from "nothing less than a popular rising against naziism of such dimensions it puts in the shade everything else that has happened."

In the midst of the anti-Nazi activities in Norway, the Norwegian Gestapo chief and Quisling's minister of justice conferred in Berlin on "procedure in Norway and resistance of the population there."

Budapest reported one person executed and a number of others given long prison sentences for an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a Hungarian factory.

The Hungarian newspaper Pester Lloyd said in another dispatch that one Czech was killed and another got away after shooting a policeman who caught them preparing to dynamite a railroad near Prague.

Down in the Balkans a new Rumanian commission was invested with special police powers to cope with "economic sabotage."

The Bulgarian government issued a stern warning in Sofia that sharp measures would follow under a newly named commissioner of supply, whose job includes supplying the home front and contributing a share of the food production to Axis armies.

The Berlin radio broadcast a Sofia dispatch saying 18 members of an "armed Communist band" were sentenced to death by a Bulgarian military court at Skoplje, Yugoslavia, and that 18 others were given sentences ranging up to 16 years' imprisonment.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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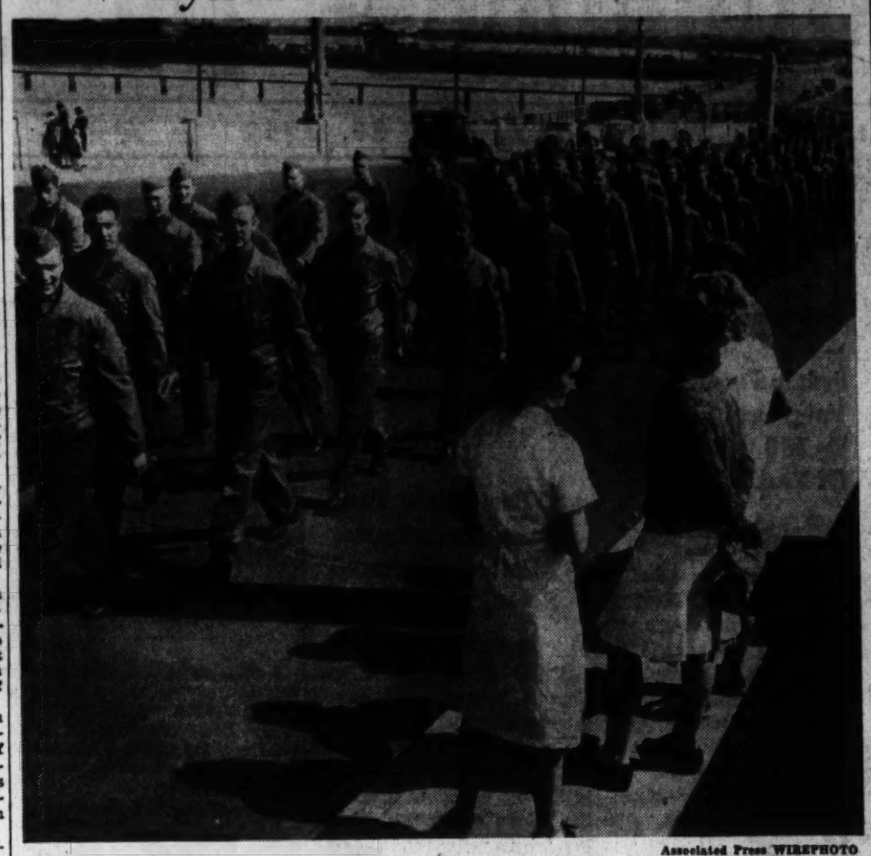

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

YANKS IN AUSTRALIA—Three Aussie misses attract the attention of American troops marching to quarters after arriving in Australia. The Yanks are there to bolster United Nations forces

Nazis Open New Drive in Crimea

RUSSIA, from Page 1.

longing to the Seventy-seventh Nazi air squadron. Red airmen swooped down on the Nazi airdromes camouflaged in the prairie interior of the peninsula.

The Black Sea correspondent of the newspaper Red Fleet said that German planes attempting to raid an unnamed southern front line city, presumably Kerch, were repulsed, and that 20 enemy planes were brought down by Red ground gunners.

Using their low-flying antitank Stormovik planes, the Russians were said to have destroyed at least 34 Nazi vehicles streaming up to the Kerch front.

Tass dispatches direct from the front said that it was these planes as well as clouds of fighters which were pinning down the German mechanized land columns.

(London sources said the Germans had attacked in the Crimea in an effort to remove a dangerous position from their flank, and most informed military sources predicted the main German blow at the Caucasus would be launched in the last week of May.

(A Vichy news agency dispatch from the Ukraine Front said today that the German offensive in the Crimea opened with a night landing by German troops on the shore of the Gulf of Feodosia behind the Soviet lines. The gulf stretches eastward from the City of Feodosia, which is occupied by the Germans.

(German and Rumanian troops, the Vichy dispatch said, seized a strip of land stretching from the Black Sea coast to the southern shore of Lake Ubundar.

((The Axis troops broke through Russian defenses the night of May 10 and at dawn yesterday had reached the Sea of Azov separating the peninsula from Russia, it was reported.

(The Axis troops have advanced as far as Ojuspete on the Gulf of Arabat coast. the Vichy dispatch said. This would put them about 50 miles west of Kerch.)

Red Star, the army newspaper, said Nazi planes dropped thousands of bombs on the Crimea, particularly incendiary missiles, but achieved no important results.

The Germans were known to have been reinforced before the start of the offensive.

The Twenty-second tank Division was recently reported operating there as well as a number of infantry and cavalry divisions and some Italian and Rumanian units.

Italian planes were reported operating on some of the southern sectors of the front, but the Russians said the Fascist fighters invariably were accompanied by German Messerschmitts. Red Star reported one encounter where seven Soviet fighters met 12 Italians and nine German fighters, but despite the numerical inferiority the Russians downed two Italians. One Russian plane was damaged but landed behind its own lines.

General von Mannstein has been commanding the enemy forces in the Crimean sector.

Far to the north, it was reported, a Russian division attacked in an area southwest of Lake Ilmen and other units methodically rooted out strong German points in the region north and east of Lake Ilmen.

On the far north front, Red Star reported, the Russians routed a German battalion which occupied a strategically important hill.

The Russians also were reported continuing to advance in northern Karelia in local operations.

Finns Claim Success

Helsinki, Finland, May 12 (AP).—The Finnish command declared today that a Soviet offensive launched on the Louri sector of the northern front on April 24 had collapsed, leaving the Finnish-German lines intact.

It said the Russians used three divisions, two infantry brigades and a ski brigade which lost 11,000 dead directly in front of the Finnish defenses, plus heavy casualties farther in the rear from shelling and dive-bombing. Finnish-German losses were described as "insignificant."

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Nazis Say 2000 Dive Bombers Spark Offensive in Crimea

(Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading information intended for propaganda purposes.)

Berlin, May 12.—(Radiocasts recorded by U. P., in New York and London)—German dive bombers supporting the Axis attack on the Kerch Peninsula blasted without pause at Russian troop concentrations and communications for 15 hours today, the official D. N. B. news agency reported in a dispatch from the Crimea.

The D. N. B. dispatch said that more than 2000 dive bombers dispersed the first Soviet lines and "broke the way for our infantry" and the air assault would be renewed on the same scale tomorrow.

Attack In "Full Swing"

The German high command said German and Rumanian troops with strong air support launched the attack last Friday and since then it had been in "full swing."

Nazi spokesmen said the attack was "the first great offensive undertaken since the German winter defensive began" in Russia, but added that "one is not inclined in Berlin military circles to describe this battle for the Kerch Peninsula as the beginning of the German spring offensive."

The D. N. B. agency said that from the first hours of the attacks the Germans had unlimited mastery of the air, not only over the front but also for miles behind the lines. It said the Russians were putting up a desperate defense and their antiaircraft, machine gun and rifle fire was heavy.

Defenses Admittedly Strong

"Quarters close to the German general staff point out that the Kerch battle is only a part of an action, with the fixed task of preparing for the really big events to be expected," a military commentator said.

The attack began when German infantry and engineers last Friday landed behind the Soviet positions in the face of fierce fire, spokesmen said.

The Peninsula was said to have been fortified "uncommonly strongly," while very large troop formations were concentrated there and extensive ground facilities for the Red air force had been established.

The German and Rumanian troops faced numerically superior forces, spokesmen said.

(Available texts of Hitler's last speech 16 days ago show no such a reference. The main point of this speech was that the German army would have to fight through another Russian winter.)

The spokesman also insisted that no gas was being used (contrary to Soviet reports that gas-filled mines were thrown at Russian troops in the Crimea, apparently experimentally, on May 7, the day before the Germans say they first attacked).

"We do not need gas: The next battles will prove it," said the spokesman.

Meanwhile on the central front, the spokesman said, the Germans are conducting "fierce mopping-up operations of no mean importance."

Commentators were lavish in their description of the work of the German air force, mainly dive-bombers, in the Kerch battle. One spokesman said:

"Hell has been let loose."

The high command said two transport ships totaling 5000 tons and several smaller vessels had been sunk by the German air squadrons, and a merchant ship damaged.

Nazis Tell of New Weapon, But Deny Use of Gas

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts) May 12 (AP).—The Germans are using brand new weapons in the Kirch campaign "of which the Fuehrer had spoken of already in his last speech," a spokesman said today.

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Invasion Fleet Believed Still Off Australia

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Australia, May 12.—Apparently forced to postpone an invasion attempt because of damages inflicted by the Allies in the Coral Sea battle, a Japanese force was believed tonight to be lurking in island hideouts north of Australia, waiting for seaborne plane reinforcements.

The invasion fleet itself, particularly the transports, was believed comparatively intact, observers said. They added that it probably was well dispersed but ready to reassemble quickly.

The bulk of the Japanese grand fleet was said to be stationed just north of the area where the invasion forces are hiding.

Japan's mandated Caroline Islands lie just north of the Bismarck and Solomon Archipelagoes and earlier reports have indicated that the grand fleet was somewhere in that area, probably at Truk.

Port Moresby Raided

The Japanese apparently already have reinforced their aerial squadrons operating in the invasion ring above Australian waters, military correspondents reported.

Reports from Port Moresby, New Guinea, which the Japanese would like to gain as an invasion base, said bombers raided that port yesterday for the first time since May 4.

Japanese Zero fighters carried out intervening raids.

The bombers apparently replaced those destroyed or damaged by Allied planes in a ten-day series of attacks which virtually drove Nipponese bombers out of the New Guinea sky.

The Allies suffered no losses at Port Moresby, where the hurried Japanese, aiming carelessly, dropped bombs into the jungle and at Horn Island, off Australia's northeastern tip.

Meanwhile, Australian Army Minister Francis M. Forde warned in an interview against complacency resulting from the Coral Sea fight and the new Australian Minister to Washington, Sir Owen Dixon, said it was a great mystery why the Japanese did not take advantage of Australia in the time of her greatest weakness.

Sir Owen, speaking at a reception given by Melbourne's Lord Mayor Frank Beaurepaire, declared that the time for the Japanese had passed, largely because of the numbers of men and planes from the United States.

Briton Pays $1000 To Keep Dog Alive

London, May 12 (AP).—George Thompson, a lawyer, has paid $1000 in penalties, but still refuses to destroy a chow dog which has been declared dangerous.

Thompson is under order to pay $4 each day the dog lives, but he told the magistrate today he was not going to put the chow to death, even though he was being crippled financially.

"The chow belongs to my sister and I have no right to destroy it," he declared.

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Nazis Increase French Work Day

Eyewitness Tale

I Good Road Might Have Saved Burma

By Daniel De Luce
Associated Press Staff Writer

Calcutta, India, May 12.—Drunk with weariness, slogging afoot in both desert dust and the oozy slime of dank teak forests, and swimming muddy, swollen streams, the last companies of the British and Indian armies of Burma are fighting on toward the mountains of Assam in the toughest withdrawal of this war.

Thirteen hundred miles and 13 days back I left them, and drove a U. S. Army jeep from Schwebo to Calcutta over trails fit only for goats, mules—and jeeps.

The exhausted remnants of two Imperial divisions which have been continually in action during the whole Burma war must walk.

Their 12-ton American tanks with cheery red desert rat insignia, their six-wheeled and four-wheeled trucks, their mobile ack-ack and field artillery simply cannot be manhandled over 150 miles of sandy waste and jungle morass to the closest, motorable Assam Pass.

Harassed by enemy fighters and bombers which for nearly seven weeks have been completely supreme in the Burma sky, knifed from ambush by blood-crazed bands of native traitors, the haggard British riflemen, tank crews and wiry Sepoys from the Indian units are now approaching within a few score miles of the rugged Assam border.

Not One Good Road

The imperials, never really trained for jungle fighting, have learned it the hard way. Burma has been a school where they either learned the jungle or died in ambush.

Stripped down now to iron rations and the firearms they can carry, they may still be sufficiently fit to complete their rainy season trek to India.

Despite half a century of British rule, upper Burma never has been linked to India by even one good road. If there had been one, the Burma disaster might have been averted. Instead of one lone battalion sent to Burma from India by air after the loss of Rangoon, there might have been several divisions hurried by road to throw back the reinforced Japanese.

Instead of sacrificing their motorized equipment, the British could have saved every vehicle.

A supposed highway from Assam extends to Kalewa. Actually it is a boggy cart track.

Forty miles onward, in the dripping village of Kangyi, the English manager of vast teakwood holdings told me that four million dollars worth of teak was cut and lying in the highland forests, and that the rains would sweep the logs downriver, either to be lost or to be caught by the Japanese.

My jeep passenger, a wounded British captain, worked like a beaver to help on frequently needed repairs and plodded in the mud on an infected foot to help salvage two bolts from a stripped and abandoned motor bus and to prop the jeep's engine on its frame after it had jarred off.

The Jeep Kept Going

The crudely-refined gasoline from emergency plants in central Burma clogged the carburetor time after time. But the four-wheel drive enabled the jeep to climb slippery ditches and to push on through the stickiest swamps.

Keeping the jeep going seemed the most important thing in my life.

Fresh forces of the Indian army now manning the Assam frontier were calm, determined and mentally ready for the first clash with the enemy when we arrived. They asked us what we could tell them and we replied:

"Get your men off the roads and out into the jungle; accustom them to living there; forget you ever had an army truck; camouflage your hideouts and study ways to ambush the other fellow! demand tommy-guns and mortars from ordnance; rifles and machine-guns are all right, but tommy-guns and mortars are better, and the Jap has plenty!"

Production Sped On Eve of Petain's Parley With Goering

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, May 12.—The German occupying authorities in France arrogated to themselves today vast power over French labor and coincident reports were heard here that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering might meet tomorrow with Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval to reach "final decisions" involving France's relations with the United States and her future course in the war.

Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, military commandant of occupied France, promulgated the decree by which authority to increase working hours in French plants was taken into Nazi hands and under which all French employers were ordered to turn in the names of workmen who, as a result of these longer periods, would be available for other labor.

40-Hour Law Previously Revoked

Although the old Papular Front labor laws had long since been annulled, much of French industry has been operating on a 40-hour week, and sometimes no more than 20 hours, in order to spread the limited employment available.

It appeared that the Nazis intended to increase their supply of forced labor simply by throwing out many of those presently employed in French industry and taking them in hand through the reports required to be made by employers.

As to France's foreign affairs, it was reported in foreign diplomatic quarters here that Otto Abetz, Hitler's personal representative in occupied Paris, had met Premier Laval yesterday on the French demarkation line at Moulins to arrange for a conference with Goering.

Break With U. S. Topic

In this projected conference—so it was understood—Laval was expected to say the fateful word for France on these matters:

1. Whether France was to reject the request of the United States for guarantees from the local government of Vichy-controlled Martinique that neither that island nor other French possessions in the area would be used by the Axis or in any other way to menace America; and whether France thus was to break with the United States.

2. How far France was to go in military collaboration with the Axis.

3. Whether there was to be at least a provisional settlement of French issues with Italy, these quarrels having long been an obstruction to Germany's efforts to get full cooperation from France against her old friends Britain and the United States.

Petain Interrupts Holiday

All these were assumed to have been those affairs of "imperious concern," as Vichy described them, which yesterday had caused Petain to interrupt a holiday on the Riviera and hurry back to Vichy.

During the day, the official Soviet news agency Tass broadcast Stockholm dispatches that Goering's negotiations with Vichy shortly would be officially announced; that French military authorities already had established contact with the headquarters of the German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt in western France and were acting "in accordance with German instructions"; that troop movements were occurring in the occupied French zone.

It also was stated that the Vichy Admiral Darlan had arrived in Toulon, the great French Mediterranean naval base, and that representatives of the German naval staff had gone there, too.

Back in the Fight

Somewhere in Australia, May 12 (AP).—Thirteen American airmen whose planes crashed in the New Guinea area have arrived in Australia to pick up new planes and continue the fight against the Japanese.

One man was the only survivor of a bomber which exploded in a forced landing off the New Guinea coast.

He was hurled through the wreckage into the water and before losing consciousness managed to start the automatic inflation valve of his life jacket.

Dazed, he floated for seven hours "with things sticking up like submarine periscopes" about him, he said.

"I guess they were sharks but I wasn't worried. I had too many other things to think about. And I couldn't understand why I was alive when all the others were killed."

The tide finally pushed him onto the beach. He was within 50 yards of a village where a native doctor tended his wounds and fed him.

Later he was joined by 12 other airmen who had crashed in the area in two planes.

R. A. F. Bombs Ship Few Yards Off Coast

London, May 12 (U.P.).—An American-made Hudson bomber of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command attacked a German convoy within 200 yards of the Norwegian coast today and left a 10,000-ton ship ablaze and at a standstill after peppering it at low level with bombs and machine guns.

The Air Ministry, announcing the attacks, said two coastal command planes were missing in a daylight attack yesterday on a strongly escorted convoy off the Frisian Islands.

183,550 British Casualties

London, May 12 (AP).—Casualties in the British Empire's armed forces for the first two years of the war were 183,550, of which 48,973 were killed, Clement Attlee, secretary of state for dominion affairs, disclosed today in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

Other casualties, excluding deaths from natural causes, included 46,363 wounded; 58,458 prisoners of war, and 29,756 missing.

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A. W. V. S. Opens Canteen for War Workers

AL FRESCO DINING—Thirty charming hostesses served lunch yesterday to more than a thousand officers and civilian workers from the Navy and Munitions buildings at the opening of the American Women's Voluntary Services canteen in the park near Twenty-first and Constitution Avenue Northwest. The lunch canteen (above) was set up in tented booths in the shade of trees for the second season at the request of the War Department. Mrs. Bradley J. Prohaska (below) serves Ensigns H. S. Ross (left) and L. J. Black.

Post Staff Photos—Ellis

Nazi Bombers Sink 3 New British Destroyers; Malta Defenders Bag 128 Planes in 4 Days

By the Associated Press

London, May 12.—The German air force, broadening its campaign to drive the British navy from the Middle Sea, dive-bombed and sunk three powerful new British destroyers yesterday in the eastern Mediterranean.

Loss of the ships, the 1920-ton Lively and the Kipling and Jackal, of 1650 tons each, was announced today by the admiralty which said 500 officers and men—all but about 100 men of the total complement of the sunken vessels—were rescued.

A fourth destroyer picked up the survivors, carrying out its gallant mission in seas littered with wreckage, splashed with blazing oil and rent with exploding bombs.

Timing this attack with large-scale raids on Malta, swarms of Heinkel and Junkers bombers assaulted the British flotilla just after 3 p. m. yesterday.

Bag 128 Axis Planes

Avenging the naval losses, Malta's defenders today boosted to 128 their four-day total of Axis planes destroyed or damaged over the island fortress. The day's bag included five enemy fighters destroyed, one bomber and three fighters probably destroyed, four fighters and three bombers damaged.

The Lively was hit with four bombs in the first assault and sank within a few minutes, according to today's Berlin vision of the battle.

British Beaufighters repelled a second attack, shooting down one Heinkel and damaged seven other enemy bombers. After this check the Germans returned a third, scoring two bomb hits each on the Kipling and Jackal.

The Kipling went down at once but the Jackal stayed afloat and the fourth destroyer towed her out of the battle area. It was necessary, however, for the British to sink the wounded destroyer this morning.

The attack, carried out in an effort to ensure passage of supplies to Marshal Rommel's Axis forces in Libya, apparently was made by planes from newly reinforced bases in Crete, Greece and the Dodecanese Islands.

77 Destroyers Sunk

The losses brought to 77 the total of British destroyers sunk since the war began. Britain began the war with 185 destroyers, to which the 50 obtained from the United States and an undisclosed number of new ones have been added.

The Lively was of the Lightning class and was completed in 1940. The Kipling and Jackal, both of the Javelin class, were finished in 1939.

With Axis air and naval activity in the Mediterranean increasing, British concern over the Middle Eastern Coast was underlined by orders for a blackout in Trans-Jordan and an order forbidding shipping to approach the Palestine coast between sundown and sunrise.

New U. S. Cars Selling For $50 in Shanghai

Chungking, China, May 12 (AP).—Brand-new 1941 model American automobiles which a few months ago sold for $2000 are going begging now at $50 apiece in Shanghai, travelers reaching Free China reported today.

Rickshaws and bicycles are bringing more than the automobiles, these informants said, because of the virtual nonexistence of gasoline in occupied China.

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U. S. May Declare War on Rumania

Bucharest's Actions Toward Russia Under Scrutiny

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

President Roosevelt may ask Congress to declare war against Rumania as a result of active participation by Rumanian troops in the German drive against Russia on the Kerch Peninsula.

Secretary of State Hull disclosed yesterday that the United States is examining relations with Rumania on a week-to-week basis, and soon may bring these relations to a day-to-day basis.

The new declaration of war became a distinct possibility on the basis of an official German communique which specifically identified the troops which pushed off the big Kerch offensive as German and Rumanian units. It was understood that the State Department was awaiting official confirmation of this German statement, before examining the American pledge to declare war on any of Hitler's central satellites if it is established that they are using their man power against Russia.

This pledge was voiced formally last April 13 by Sumner Welles, then Acting Secretary of State. Welles explained on that occasion that the United States has not declared war against these central European countries because it is generally recognized here that their declarations against this country were ordered under Nazi pressure contrary to the desire of their general populations. But, he added, should these countries give assistance to the Axis against Russia, he had no doubt that the President would quickly ask for a declaration of war.

Hull was asked about that pledge yesterday. While no official reports of Rumanian participation on the Kerch Peninsula have yet been received, the Secretary said, the State Department recognized the importance of that phase of the Balkan situation and is giving it close observation from week to week, and more frequently if necessary.

Under pressure from Hitler, Rumania has been at war with the United States since last December 12, five days after Japan struck at Pearl Harbor. This country, however, has not countered with a reciprocal declaration of war, although diplomatic relations have been broken with Bucharest.

The significance of an American declaration of war against Rumania would be centered chiefly on its postwar effect, since to all intents and purposes Rumania already is involved with this country. But if Congress formally declares a state of war with Rumania, the action would mean that when and if American and United Nations forces smash Germany they would deal with the Balkan nation as a conquered foe rather than as a liberated slave of the Axis.

Churchill Says:

Britain Ready If Nazis Care To Invade

By the Associated Press

London, May 12.—Prime Minister Churchill said today that "air-borne invasion becomes more and more a possibility" but that any attempt of the Germans to land in Britain would be a descent "into a hornet's nest."

Taking heed of his own Sunday warning against German gas attack, the Prime Minister wore a gas mask over his shoulder as he spoke informally at an inspection of a home guard unit at Westminster Palace. The unit is composed largely of peers, newspapermen and members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister said that under the home guard program "now we have the best part of 1,750,000 men trained to use arms."

"If in 1940 the enemy had descended suddenly in large numbers from the sky in different parts of the country he would have found little clusters of men, mostly armed with shotguns, gathered round our searchlight positions.

"But now if ever he comes, he will find, wherever he should place his foot, that he will immediately be attacked by resolute, determined men with a perfectly clear intention and resolve: Namely, to put him to death or compel his immediate surrender."

He said there was no place where invaders would encounter stiffer opposition than in Westminister "where, rifle in one hand and sometimes speech notes in the other, we conduct the essential work of the mother of parliaments and make clear that neither bombardment nor invasion will prevent our institutions functioning steadily."

Jap Trap

Allied Headquarters, Australia, May 12 (AP).—Caught on the surface by an American plane, one of two Japanese submarines sunk or damaged off the North Queensland Coast this week crash-dived so quickly that she left several members of her crew struggling in the water, reports to Allied Headquarters said today.

They were not rescued, for the plane had no floats to come down on the water.

The submarine apparently was recharging batteries and several crew members were on the deck when the plane sighted her. A bomb struck just a few feet from the submersible as the conning tower hatch was closed for the dive.

An oil slick soon enveloped the struggling sailors. The other submarine was spotted and sunk by an Australian bomber.

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SEERSUCKER JACKET has 3 button-up pockets and belted back; good, long length, sizes 12 to 20..... $3.95
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* Less than 1% residual shrinkage.

U. S. Sets Up Fund to Buy Private Tires

By the Associated Press

The Government established a 150-million-dollar fund yesterday to purchase new and used tires from American motorists, but withheld for the present the details of the program.

Secretary of Commerce Jones said the plans would be disclosed after they had been worked out by the Office of Price Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There was no immediate indication that automobile owners would be compelled to sell any tires to the Government, although this has been suggested in some congressional quarters.

Will Resell Tires

Jones indicated that some of the tires purchased by the Defense Supplies Corporation, RFC subsidiary, would be held by county tire rationing boards for resale at prices set by OPA to persons needing them for essential transportation.

His announcement preceded a statement by the Office for Emergency Management warning that motorists were "riding themselves off the roads" at an average rate of 3 1-2 per cent a month. OEM explained this was the rate at which rubber was wearing from automobile and truck tires and commented:

"When that rubber is gone, there will be no more for a long time."

OEM, in the first of a series of four statements dealing with the rubber situation, predicted that production of synthetic rubber this year "may reach as much as 28,000 tons." For the calendar year of 1943, the statement continued, actual production of Buna synthetics rubber "cannot be expected to be much more than 350,000 tons."

Contrasting this figure with the 766,000 tons which OEM said was the annual rate of rubber consumption in the Nation, the statement said bluntly:

"Tripe," Senators Are Told

"Synthetic rubber is not going to keep our automobiles on the road. Long after existing stocks of tires on the wheels of American motor cars have been worn out we'll still need all our production of synthetic and more to keep our military machine moving forward."

Paul Hadlick, counsel for the Senate Agricultural Subcommittee, said the OEM statement sounded to him "like a bunch of tripe put out to scare the people unnecessarily."

"It is the most depressing picture of the rubber situation I've seen," he told the committee during a hearing at which a Midwestern Senator declared that efforts to include farm alcohol plants in the synthetic rubber program had been "given the run-around."

The statement was made by Senator Norris, veteran Nebraska Independent, and seconded by Senator Gillette (Democrat), of Iowa, who asserted that every effort to obtain a share of the rubber program for the farm States had met with an official "cold shoulder or even a kick in the pants."

Farming interests, they explained, want to produce alcohol from grain crops as a step to making butadiene, a component of synthetic rubber.

Arthur B. Newhall, War Production Board coordinator for rubber, told the committee that he understood 300 miles of copper tubing alone would be needed to build grain alcohol plants capable of making 82,000 tons of butadiene a year.

"That would make a lot of bullets," he remarked.

He added that he also thought it would be "a miracle" if the 350,000 tons of synthetic mentioned by OEM were produced next year.

Mother With Son in Navy Barred From Jap Agent Jury

AGENTS, from Page 1.

facts of the alleged conspiracy on trial.

Mrs. Leverton said that she had a son, who is a lieutenant in the Navy.

"You have what?" asked Prosecutor Arent.

"I have a son, a lieutenant in the Navy."

"Do you think," Arent inquired, "that the fact that you have a son, a lieutenant in the Navy, would influence you in the trial of this case?"

Mrs. Leverton started to reply, but she did not. Justice Goldsborough cut off her answer with an interruption:

"I think the lady should be excused," the justice declared.

So Mrs. Leverton left the box.

Williams, Ryder, Townsend and Tsutomu Obana and four other Japanese were named by the District Grand Jury as conspiriators who accomplished evasions of the Foreign Agent Act while spreading Japanese propaganda through an organization called Jikyoku Iinkai. Tokyo paid $175,000 to have this agency spread the doctrines that America had no enemies in Asia and that Japan was a friend.

The indictment followed investigations by Prosecutors Arent and Arthur B. Caldwell both here and on the West Coast.

Townsend pleaded guilty to being a Japanese agent and violating the Foreign Agent Act. Obana pleaded "no defense" to the conspiracy charge and admitted violating the Foreign Agent Act. S. Tekeuchi and K. Takahashi got away to Japan. The other alleged conspirators, K. Shiosaki and Toshito Sato, were consuls general in San Francisco and are gone, too. The grand jury said they were the pay-off men.

Williams made a bid to escape trial yesterday. His attorneys, Leslie Garnett and Samuel F. Beach, moved to quash the indictment, claiming Williams won immunity by giving testimony before the grand jury. Justice Goldsborough overruled them.

Ryder's counsel, Elisha Hanson and Joseph A. Cantrel, moved for his acquittal after Arent gave his opening statement. The worst Arent had offered to prove about Ryder, said Hanson, was that the American tried to get on the Japanese propaganda payroll, but failed. Justice Goldsborough overruled this plea, too.

The jurors seated after an hour of questioning were:

Mrs. Hallie J. Davis, 54, housewife, 3701 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest; Mrs. Agnes H. Early, 40, clerk, 325 Madison Street Nothwest; Bernard Easterson, 28, secretary, 2900 McKinley Street Northwest; Mrs. Nellie K. Endres, 31, housewife, 2421 Thirtith Street Northeast.

Also Mrs. Evelyn H. Everett, 33, housewife, 1343 Twenty-ninth Street Southeast; James S. Fitzsimmons, 42, restaurant executive, 2065-A Thirty-eighth Street Southeast; Mrs. Evelyn G. Freeman, 29, clerk, 1974 Pendall Avenue Southeast; Mrs. Pauline M. Getz, 42, housewife, 408 New Jersey Avenue Southeast.

Also Jerome C. Jackson, 49, interior decorator, 3311 Military Road Northwest; Mrs. Edith C. Lakey, 40, Government clerk, 1639 Myrtle Street Northwest; James E. Law, Jr., service manager, 5623 Eighth Street Northwest, and George H. Marshall, 58, realty man, 3703 Bangor Street Southeast.

Named alternates were Donald A. Onyun, 38, telephone repairman, 3021 Clinton Street Northeast, and Russell E. Packett, 26, meat cutter, 48 Crittenden Street Northeast.

May 9 X-Ray Admitted to Mails

The trial will resume at 10 a. m. today.

The Postoffice Department announced last night that the May 9 issue of the anti-British newspaper, X-Ray, which is issued at Muncie, Ind., would be admitted to the mails. Solicitor Vincent M. Miles warned, however, that this order did not modify the previous order requiring the paper to show cause on May 19 why it should not be permanently barred from the mails for sedition.

House Votes $50 a Month For Selectees

PAY, from Page 1.

the Army. Chairman Vinson (Democrat), of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee has said he believed the ultimate strength of the Army would be seven million to eight million men and that the Navy would need one million.

Lowest Officers Included

Rankin advanced his amendment with the suggestion that it would avert "a bonus fight" after the war. A substitute amendment by Representative Sutphin (Democrat), of New Jersey, which would have paid men in the two lowest grades $60 and $65, respectively, was defeated on a voice vote.

While the major goal of the bill is to take care of privates and other service men in the low-pay brackets, it also would benefit officers by increasing their rental and subsistence allowances. It affects the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service and Nursing Service.

It provides base pay boosts for men up to and including second lieutenants and ensigns, the increase for these officers being $300 annually in pay and a small boost in allowances.

McNutt for Dependency Aid

Chairman May (Democrat), Kentucky, said the Military Affairs Committee would follow up the pay boost bill with the proposal for Government payments to dependents of fighting men. Some committee members said the two bills together would remove many of the objections against drafting married men with dependents.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, indorsing this measure, told the committee yesterday that financial care of service men's dependents was "a Federal responsibility."

"The effectiveness of war operations depends in large part upon civilian and military morale," McNutt declared. "A vital factor in upholding this morale is some reasonable maintenance of families of men engaged in military service. The man in the armed forces must be free from anxiety about how his family is making ends meet."

He hinted that more liberal induction of men with families may be necessary.

McNutt indorsed generally the provisions of the bill, under which there would be a mandatory monthly deduction of $20 from the pay of enlisted service men up to and including low-grade sergeants. This deduction would be given to the man's dependents and the Government would match or better it, depending on circumstances.

Senate Passes WAAC Bill; Plan Calls for 150,000 Women

WAAC, from Page 1.

mediately and enlistment to proceed carefully while officers are taught their duties.

The War Department has said it will first call up 12,500 women to take over the aircraft warning services of the Army. Later on the WAACS are expected to enlist as secretaries, telephone operators, receptionists, clerks, cooks and for other jobs in which the Army believes they would be useful in releasing men for combat duty.

Base pay for the WAAC's will start at the $21 a month now drawn by Army privates. Pensions, insurance and hospitalization will be provided under the United States Employes Compensation Act and therefore will run slightly lower than that of regular soldiers. An effort to put the WAAC in the Army and make these payments the same for men and women failed in the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Congresswoman Edith Rogers, who introduced the WAAC bill more than a year ago, has said she does not believe the terms of the compensation will make any material difference to women wishing to enlist and that it will be best if they steer clear of regular veterans' pensions at this time.

Three efforts were made yesterday to write into the bill an amendment that "there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color." Such a proposal was made first by Senator Barbour (Democrat), of New Jersey.

Senator Austin, in reporting the bill to the Senate, declared, "The bill as now worded does not discriminate against any person. The War Department has stated that the corps, if authorized, will include Negro units."

Senator Maloney (Democrat), of Connecticut, declared the bill casts a "shadow on the sanctity of the home" and proposed an amendment that would have restricted services of the WAAC to the continental United States. This was defeated by a vote of 37 to 28 and the discrimination amendment was killed by a voice vote.

Votes for and against the measure cut party lines. Both Virginia Senators, both Tennessee Senators and several other Southern Democrats voted in the negative. Open opposition, however, was led by the Connecticut Senators. Both Minority Leader McNary and Majority Leader Barkley voted affirmatively, as did Senators Vandenberg and Wheeler.

Rail Shops Exempted From Contracts Act

Secretary Perkins yesterday granted an exemption to railroad shops from the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which sets up certain minimum labor standards in the manufacture of Government supplies.

"The exemption was granted," the Secretary of Labor said, "because the production of war materials would be accomplished in the railroad shops along with the normal work on railroad equipment. In these circumstances it was inadvisable through application of the public contracts act to disturb the labor standards which have been worked out by collective bargaining between the railroad employes and management and which customarily govern all work done in the shops."

The Secretaries of War and Navy requested the exemptions.

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British Check Drive on India

BURMA, from Page 1.

and which last week recaptured Maymyo were continuing to exert pressure on the Japanese from the rear.

The Chungking spokesman said the Chinese now were seeking to encircle the Japanese and the Japanese were trying to encircle the Chinese.

He displayed a map which showed the Japanese in an arc linking Myitkyina and Bhamo in upper Burma with Wanting in Yunnan; another Japanese force extended from Loilem in Burma to Wanting, and a third Japanese line from Loilem eastward toward Kongkom on the Salween River near the border.

Chinese lines interlock with these invader positions, so that it is possible for either opponent to encircle the other at several places.

In west Burma the Japanese were continuing to push up the Chindwin River Valley against the British.

A new Delhi communique said Japanese forces launched an attack on Shwegyn just south of Kalewa in upper Burma on May 10 and British forces have been withdrawn to positions north of Yeu.

The British land forces, turning to fight where the opportunity offered, apparently were attempting to withdraw gradually across the mountains into India.

It also was announced that R. A. F. planes successfully machine-gunned Japanese trucks in northern Burma, but indications were that greater air support still was an urgent need of the Allies.

German and German-controlled radio broadcasts continued to report that a Japanese invasion of India already had begun in the coastal zone, with the Japanese only 31 miles from Chittagong, first good port inside India from Burma. These accounts were without confirmation, however.

Several of China's other fronts saw increasing activity, the communique reporting that the Japanese had been driven back, after heavy fighting, in attempts to advance from Shaohing and Siaoshan, east and southeast of Hangchow, in Chekiang Province, while Chinese units had raided Japanese garrisons at several points around Ichang, on the middle Yangtze above Hankow.

The Chinese reported their forces killed 1000 Japanese and sent the remnants of the invader force reeling back in headlong retreat after a five-day battle in the Mienyang district, southwest of Hankow, in Hupeh Province.

Another Japanese force was declared beaten back and 150 of the enemy killed in three days of fighting at Shentangchen, Western Chekiang Province.

(In Nanking, according to Tokyo broadcasts, Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander in chief of all Japanese forces in China, declared that heavy pressure was being maintained on Chiang Kai-shek's forces in north and central China and that still heavier attacks were to come.

(The Japanese reported a large-scale operation against Chinese Communist troops in central Hopeh Province, about 200 miles southwest of Peiping.)

Gov. Lehman Refuses To Parole Flynn Case

Albany, May 12 (U.P.).—Governor Lehman today denied requests to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the case involving National Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn, who was found innocent in connection with the use of city materials and labor in paving the courtyard of his summer estate at Lake Mahopac.

Lehman had received requests from the Citizens Union to set aside the findings of the regular Bronx County grand jury which absolved Flynn, and to supercede District Attorney Samuel J. Foley.

The Governor said, "I am convinced that no evidence was withheld; that Mr. Foley fairly and honestly presented all the facts in this case to the grand jury."

Lower Tax Exemption Asked

TAXES, from Page 1.

single persons and $1000 for married to bring into the tax structure approximately 14 million new taxpayers. All income down to that level would be taxed at 6 per cent, against the present normal rate of 4 per cent. But such steep new surtaxes would not start until after $750 for single persons and $1500 for married.

This alternative, combined with Stam's recommendations for surtaxes ranging from 11 per cent on the first $2000 of taxable income to 80 per cent on the top bracket, answered every committee purpose except revenue. It was estimated to produce a "net" of only $1,547,000,000, against about $3,400,000,000 in net income from the revised Treasury plans.

The Treasury would combine a 4 per cent normal tax with far stiffer surtaxes and start both on income over $600 for single persons and $1200 for married. The Treasury would cut credits for dependents from $400 to $300 and eliminate the earned income credit. The Stam plan would retain the present allowance for dependents and earned income credit.

Sales Tax Last Resort

To make up the difference in revenue, an influential group within the committee planned to turn to sales taxes as a last resort before the Administration turned loose its big guns to head off the drive. Secretary Morgenthau opened the counteroffensive last week with a bid for exemption cuts and a sharp increase in the overall revenue goal to a grand total of $8,700,000,000 from all sources. A series of Treasury economists took the committee stand to urge steeper and deeper income taxes as a guard against inflation. Price Administrator Leon Henderson capped their case Monday with a caution against a sales tax and a plea for exemption cuts to help check inflation.

Yesterday the committee called in Treasury and committee experts for a final round of testimony before striving for a showdown today. Leaving the committee room, Chairman Robert L. Doughton would make no commitments. He conceded only that "we might start voting tomorrow."

Leaders Urge Speed

Leadership pressure, meanwhile, was being exerted on the committee to bring out a tax bill in time for a tentatively planned July and August recess. Even after an agreement on individual schedules, the committee has a long way to go.

Although corporate tax schedules are tentatively completed (with revenue slashed more than 500 million dollars under Treasury recommendations), a proposal for corporate post-war refunds is still on tap. Treasury proposals for new excises have not been touched, and appeared certain to touch off a prolonged sales tax battle once they are reached.

Privately, members denied responsibility for the delay, contending that the committee was ready to vote on individual schedules a week ago but was sidetracked by Treasury submission of new income tax data.

Mrs. Meyer Talks On Women in War Over WINX Friday

Mrs. Eugene Meyer on Friday will give the concluding talk in the radio series entitled "War Is Women's Business," which has been broadcast weekly over Station WINX by the women's division of the District of Columbia War Savings Committee.

Mrs. Meyer has been in public life for 20 years. She initiated and developed the program of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Recreation Commission, which has been one of the leading organizations to demonstrate the importance of a constructive leisure time program and of adult education.

In the District of Columbia she has served as the link between public and private institutions devoted to the care of dependent children and the national Child Welfare League of America. For three years she has been on the board of the District of Columbia Council of Social Agencies. At present she is a third vice president and a member of the executive committee of the Community Chest, a trustee of the District Public Library and a member of the Trust Fund Board of the District of Columbia.

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...here's pleasure you've never had before!
Experts will tell you that nothing takes the place of rare whiskey quality, mated with *sufficient* time. That's "A.A." 8, the whiskey that slumbered 8 long years for your enjoyment...and added extra mellowness for every *extra* year. See for yourself what a difference *multiple* flavor-years make. Sample its cloy-free light taste...it's different, in the way you like. For your own sake, check your labels...
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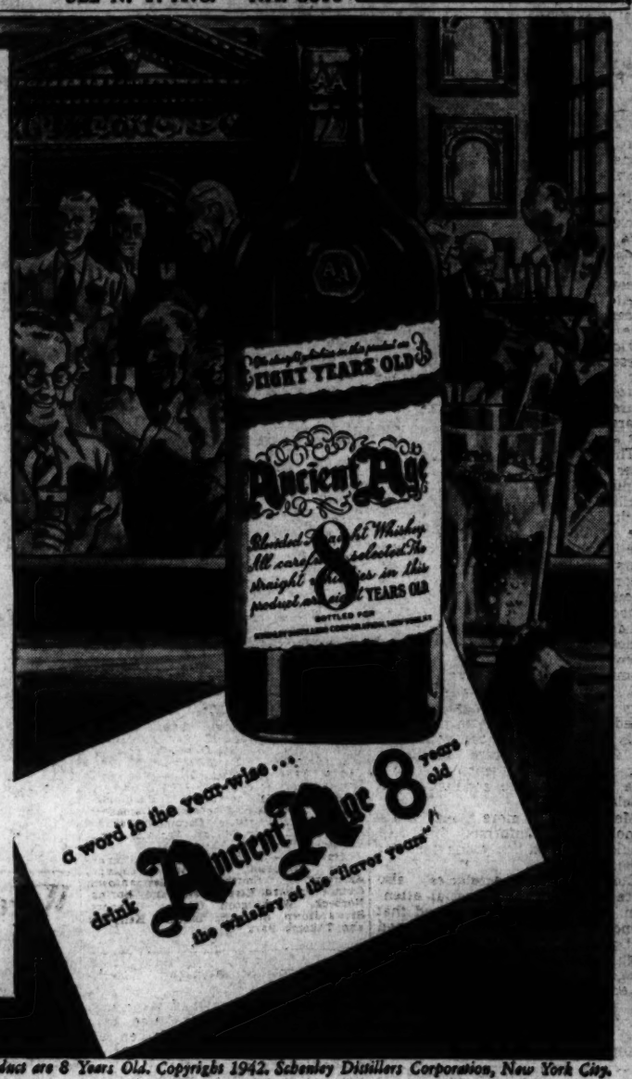

a word to the wise...
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Jampacking health into flour now.... what way is all the mileage put in this oil?

It's news, the way sonny and sis, mother and dad—and the baking—have plentiful added man-made vitamins nowadays
ADDED MODERN ENDURANCE FACTORS are the big news, too, about Conoco Nth motor oil for your needed Spring oil change... the same Conoco Nth oil that battled five other fine brands in the impartial Death Valley Death-Test. All oils ran till engines failed. Conoco Nth out-mileaged the average of the others more than 2 to 1—certified.
First of all that's because any engine entrusted to Conoco Nth is OIL-PLATED by this oil. One of its endurance factors is a man-made special substance with an effect that seems like magnetism. This holds a regular sheathing of lubricant direct to cylinder walls, piston rings and other parts that you're anxious to keep fit. They don't quickly shed all this closely-joined OIL-PLATING while the car stands. Then OIL-PLATING can provide ready lubricant for the engine to start on. And after the oil-pump gets around to restoring the familiar oil film, there's still OIL-PLATING besides!
You can begin to see why an OIL-PLATED engine isn't so soon worn into an oil-eater. Nor is its mileage badly dragged down by loads of "stickum" that's oozed out of oil under excess strain in present-day motoring. To check or inhibit this threat, Conoco Nth oil includes *Thialkene inhibitor*...man-made, too...another factor of endurance that made for Conoco Nth oil's startling mileage margin in all the high heat of Death Valley. Conoco Nth topped the mileage of any other tested brand by 74%; topped one of them by 161%. This same Conoco Nth oil is at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station right now for you ...and every automotive authority insists, "Change oil for Spring!" Today, change to an OIL-PLATED engine. Continental Oil Company

CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL

200 in Congress Get Unlimited Gasoline Cards

CONGRESS, from Page 1.

of the regulations.

"X cards may be issued for a vehicle, if the owner certifies that all, or substantially all, of the use of the vehicle is for the official business of the Federal, State, local or foreign governments. No one is entitled to an X card because of his position as a Government employe.

"With respect to such a car, his rights are the same as those of any other individual. His right depends solely upon the use to which the car is put. If all, or substantially all, of such use is for official business, an X card may be claimed. A Government worker or a Congressman cannot obtain an X card for a car which he uses to drive to work and for pleasure."

In the light of earlier statements that Congressmen were not to be issued "X" cards, an OPA spokesman was asked for an interpretation of the "clarifying statement." He replied that he believed OPA meant that members of Congress were to receive "B" cards, the kind that is expected to be issued to most of "the people back home" in the 17 Eastern States of the gasoline-rationing area.

"B" cards were to have been issued on the basis of mileage traveled in going to and from work and in the necessary conduct of business. "X" cards were to have been for the benefit of persons to whom the automobile is an integral part of business or profession.

OPA took the view, one of its spokesmen said, that Congressmen, like the average citizen, should have been required to make a statement of their daily necessary mileage, and, accordingly, should have been issued "B" cards calling for allowances of 33, 45 or 57 gallons of gasoline for the temporary rationing period from Friday to July 1. If these allowances proved insufficient for their needs, like any average citizen, they should have been required to apply to local rationing boards for additional allowances, the spokesman said.

There was no standing in long lines for gasoline rationing cards at Capitol Hill. Special registration facilities were set up for legislators in the rotunda of the Capitol. There, the lawmakers were attended by 15 pretty public school teacher registrars who were in charge of Dr. George M. Rawlins, jr., head of the science department of Washington schools.

Legislators were advised in advance that special arrangements had been made for them by Kenneth Romney, sergeant at arms of the House, and Edwin A. Halsey, secretary of the Senate. They were advised in memoranda from these officials that "each" member would "receive a rationing card permitting him to purchase the amount of gasoline he requires in conducting his official business."

Members with more than one automobile were informed that they would be issued "only one card for official use."

Congressional secretaries also were to be accorded special attention. The memoranda advised that Principal Ralph W. Strawbridge had "set aside" a room at Stuart Junior High School "for the exclusive use of secretaries." The secretaries were urged to carry identification cards "to gain ready entrance" to the school building.

Not all legislators carried their privileges easily. About 20 members—the exact number was not ascertainable because OPA ruled registration lists "confidential"—obtained cards for unlimited gasoline purchases, but later exchanged them for cards entitling them to buy gas only in rationed amounts.

Dr. Rawlins said he believed between 70 and 80 members obtained "A" or "B" cards. Attendants in the registration area estimated that at least 300 legislators get their ration cards yesterday.

Some "X" card holding members protested they didn't know that any other card was available for legislators. Several reported that the classification under which they received the cards was marked for them on application forms on which they certified that their cars were used "substantially" for official business.

Dr. Rawlins was overheard telling members what cards were available and the requirements for each. He said it was up to the legislator to decide what card he was entitled to, and that certification of his need for unlimited supplies was his responsibility. Printed in black type on the application form is the reminder that false certification to a Federal agency is "a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum ten years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both."

Among many others, "X" cards were issued to Senators Guffey of Pennsylvania, Smithers of New Jersey, Reynolds of North Carolina, Rosier of West Virginia and Herring of Iowa (Democrats), and Taft of Ohio and Danaher of Connecticut (Republican).

Similar cards were received by Representatives Doughton of North Carolina, Nichols of Oklahoma, Starnes of Alabama, Kilday of Texas, Bloom of New York (Democrats), and Pittenger of Minnesota, Kean of New Jersey, Jones of Ohio, Dewey of Illinois, Jenkins of Ohio and Wolcott of Michigan (Republicans).

Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, told reporters he had been given an "X" card without asking for it or without knowing it was for unlimited use of gasoline. Told what the card meant, he said:

"Well, I'll ration myself."

Senator Burton (Republican) of Ohio, was one of the fwe legislators to ask for an "A" card which entiles him to only 21 gallons for the 47 days of the temporary rationing period.

"I live at the Dodge Hotel and walk to work and when I take the train, I walk to the depot," he said.

Like many another Congressman, Representative Pittenger lives "just across the street" from the Capitol. He wanted the "X" card, he said, "to go home on official business."

"I got an "X" card, like all Senators, then I got an "A" card for the other car, just like all Senators," said Senator Guffey.

Senator Wagner (Democrat), of New York, calculated his average mileage and was given a "B" card. "I'll get along," he said.

"I think every member of Congress should sign an affidavit that his car is going to be used for official business," said Representative Anderson (Democrat), of New Mexico, a "B" card holder.

'Stopping and Standing' for Gas Cards

THREE GALLONS FOR BABS—Barbara Lent had her auto registration card and received her gasoline ration card yesterday at Central High School. However, she had to wait in line beforehand like those above

County Areas Ration Booths

Although gas-rationing centers were jammed yesterday and hundreds were turned away, rationing board officials in nearby Maryland and Virginia announced no change in the procedure for obtaining rationing cards. The registration centers and hours which they will be open today and tomorrow follow:

Arlington County

Hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Woodrow Wilson School, 1601 Wilson Boulevard; Elsie Waller Barrett School, 4400 North Henderson Street; Cherrydale School, 710 Lee Highway; Robert E. Lee School, 5722 Lee Highway; John Marshall High School, 4751 Twenty-fifth Street North; Charles A. Stewart School, 2400 North Underwood Street; Walter Reed School, 1644 North McKinley Road; Service Men Recreation Center, Tenth and North Irving Streets; Patrick Henry School, 700 South Fillmore Street; Nellie Custis School, 712 Twenty-third Street South; James Monroe School, 2700 Key Boulevard; Barcroft School, 625 South Wakefield Street; Matthew Maury School, 3550 Wilson Boulevard; Stonewall Jackson School, 75 North Edison Street; Hoffman-Boston School, 1415 South Queen Street; Scout Hall, 909 North Stafford Street; Buckingham Community Center, Buckingham Village.

Montgomery County

Montgomery County (Md.) registration will be between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m., at all elementary schools, white and Negro, in the county as follows: Laytonsville, Unity, Redland, Hyattstown, Clarksburg, Germantown, Poolesville, Rockville, Montrose, Garrett Park, Colesville, Burtonsville, Fairland, Darnestown, Travilah, Bethesda, Glen Echo-Cabin John, Chevy Chase, Somerset, Alta Vista, Westbrook, East Bethesda, Bradley Boulevard, Sherwood, Gaithersburg, Washington Grove, Potomac, Dickerson, Damascus, Kensington, Woodside, Glenmont, Takoma Park, East Silver Spring, Parkside, Four Corners, all white schools.

Negro schools are Laytonsville, Clarksburg, Poolesville, Rockville, Scotland, Spencerville, Smithville, Germantown, Quince Orchard, River Road, Sandy Spring, Norbeck, Washington Grove, Cloppers, Stewardtown, Sellman, Linden, Ken-Gar and Takoma Park.

Where to Get Ration Cards

Following is the list of places and times for gas rationing registration in the District:

Hours 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.

Anacostia High School, Sixteenth and R Streets Southeast.

Central High School, Thirteenth and Clifton Streets Northwest.

Coolidge High School, Fifth and Tuckerman Streets Northwest.

Eastern High School, Seventeenth and East Capitol Streets.

Hine Junior High School, Seventh and C Streets Southeast.

Jefferson Junior High School, Eighth and H Streets Southwest.

McKinley High School, Second and T Streets Northeast.

Powell Junior High School, Hiatt Place and Lamont Street Northwest.

Roosevelt High School, Thirteenth and Upshur Streets Northwest.

Taft Junior High School, Eighteenth and Perry Streets Northeast.

Western High School, Thirty-fifth and R Streets Northwest.

Woodrow Wilson High School, Nebraska Avenue and Chesapeake Street Northwest.

Banneker Junior High School, Georgia Avenue and Euclid Street Northwest.

Briggs School, Twenty-seventh and I Streets Northwest.

Deanwood School, Whittingham and Lane Streets Northwest.

Smothers School, Forty-fourth Street and Washington Place Northeast.

Douglas-Simmons School, First and Pierce Streets Northwest.

Dunbar High School, First and O Streets Northwest.

Francis Junior High School, Twenty-fourth and N Streets Northwest.

Garfield School, Twenty-fifth Street and Alabama Avenue Southeast.

Birney School, Nicholas Avenue and Howard Street Southeast.

Giddings School, Fourth and G Streets Southeast.

Harrison School Thirteenth and V Streets Northwest.

Mott School, Fourth and W Streets Northwest.

Randall Junior High School, First and I Streets Southwest.

Shaw Junior High School, Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue Northwest.

Young School, Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road Northeast.

Stuart Junior High School, Fourth and E Streets Northeast.

5 TIRES $9.00
1940 PACKARD SEDAN
Thrown in
'Phone WO. 4486

Gas Registration Jammed

GAS, from Page 1.

apply for "A" cards, designed for non-essential drivers or those who travel less than 6 miles a day in connection with their work. These cards entitle the holders to 21 gallons during the 47-day period between May 15 and July 1, about three gallons a week.

But registrars reported "very few" applicants considered themselves in this class. Most sought "B-1," "B-2," "B-3" or "X" cards, it was reported.

The B-1 card, for those whose average daily driving range in connection with their week is 6 to 10 miles, entitles the holder to 33 gallons in the 47-day period; the B-2 card, for those who drive 10 to 14 miles daily, 45 gallons, and B-3, for those who drive over 14 miles daily, 57 gallons.

The X card, entitling the holder to an unlimited supply of gasoline, is for essential civilians such as doctors and nurses, clergymen and commercial users.

With registration simulataneously under way in the District and 17 Eastern States where wartime oil transportation difficulties require gasoline rationing to take effect Friday, the Office of Price Administration had no word of comfort for tourists stranded in the ration area.

They may apply to local ration boards for authority to obtain enough gasoline to get home on, the OPA announced. Sunday the Office had urged tourists to get home before Friday, saying they would be able to buy only the 21 gallons allowed holders of A cards.

Throughout the populous East motorists gassed up in one final splurge, and hundreds of service stations hung up "no more gas" signs.

When Washington's registration centers opened their doors at 3 p. m. yesterday, long lines already had formed and they grew in length at many locations as the afternoon wore on.

At Central High School, the line extended from the entrance near Eleventh and Clifton Streets Northwest along Clifton Street to Thirteenth and half a block down Thirteenth.

Enterprising schoolboys sold soft drinks to the standees, some of whom waited as long as two hours or more to gain admittance to the building.

Inside, where some 300 of the first to arrive had been seated in the auditorium, bedlam reigned until the auditorium was cleared in mid-afternoon as ushers doled out slips of paper to prospective registrants.

The slips carried directions as to what room in the school the registrant was to report to receive a ration card. They piled over one anothe rto grab at the slips, yelled for service and complained vociferously over the delay to anybody who would listen.

Ickes' Oil Request Approved by WPB

By the Associated Press

The War Production Board yesterday approved exclusion of 93 counties from the Eastern seaboard gasoline rationing area, ordered gasoline and fuel oil deliveries reduced 50 per cent in Oregon and Washington, and restricted fuel oil deliveries in 15 Middlewestern States.

The counties eliminated from rationing and gasoline curtailment restrictions were those recommended Saturday by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes. They include 47 counties in West Virginia, 10 in New York, 25 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Maryland and 10 in Virginia.

First Lady Discovers She Still Can Ride Bike

Boston, May 12 (INS).—The First Lady can still pump a two-wheeler as well as ever.

When gasoline rationing appeared likely, Mrs. Roosevelt recounted today, she decided she'd better rehearse her bicycling and took a ride on a secluded road through the

Steel Firm Denies Priority Violations

Newark, N. J., May 12 (AP).—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. today asked dismissal of a Federal court suit charging it with noncompliance with priorities rules and denied that it had violated War Production Board regulations.

"Any failures in priorities administration were due not to our noncompliance, as the complaint alleges, but to defects in the system itself or in the method of administering it," Company President J. L. Perry said in a statement issued at Pittsburgh while his sworn denial of the Government's charges was being filed here.

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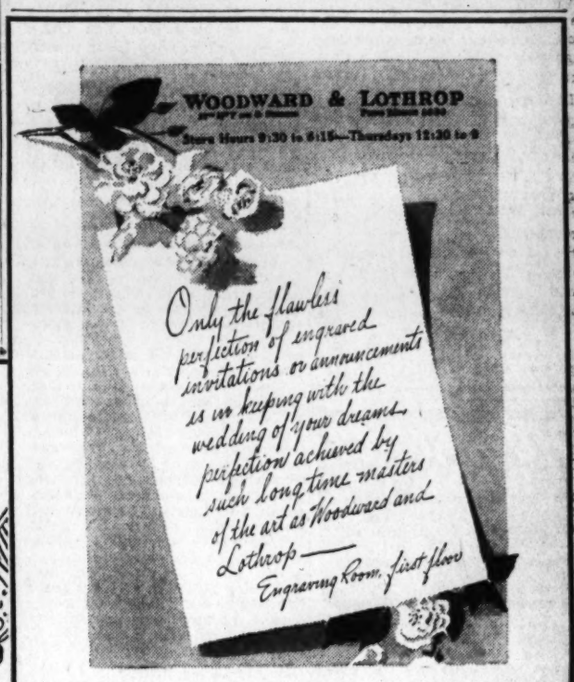
Tootal English Linen Two Summer Versions

One, a Standard Dress Linen that makes such good looking suits and tailored dresses . . . in no less than a dozen colors from pastel shades to darks $2.50

(The sketch above is a Vogue pattern 9394, 50c—a perfect linen design.)

Then, for your softer clothes there is Tootal's sheer crepe linen with such crease-resisting qualities, this one in 10 colors. (Remember to wash this like you would a soft woolen, without starch). Yard $3

DRESS FABRICS, SECOND FLOOR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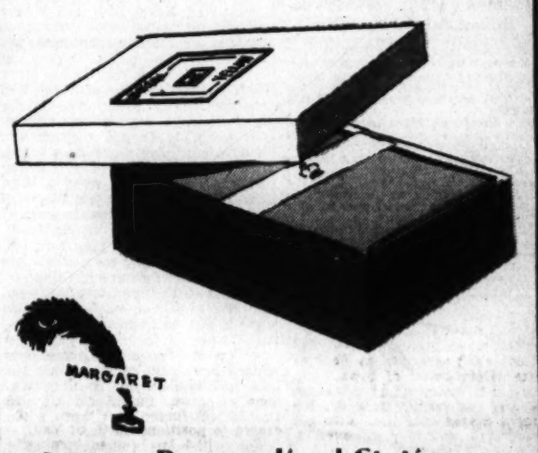

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Wage Stabilization Program Up in Air

Lack of White House Indication Fails To Effect Move President Advanced

By Alfred Friendly

Post Staff Writer

Through lack of any clear-cut official directive or delegation of authority to the Federal agencies involved, there has been no concerted program planned for achieving the wage stabilization called for two weeks ago by President Roosevelt, a survey revealed yesterday.

Although there is no "conflict" among the several Government organizations who participate in the problem, neither has there been any plan adopted for putting into effect the objective of wage limitations on a national scale.

The National War Labor Board, which the President specifically designated as the agency to adjust wages at a steady level, is expected to act on major disputes now pending or coming before it, but it has received no authorization to extend its activities to the tens of thousands of wage negotiations which either do not materialize into disputes or do not reach it as cases for adjudication.

Neither have the Labor Department, the new War Man Power Commission nor the labor production division of the War Production Board, all of which have parts of the problem, received instructions or authority to coordinate these situations which may have just as serious inflationary effects as the major disputes ruled on by the War Labor Board.

Although Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB called a meeting some days ago of representatives of the war labor agencies, the conference resulted in no concrete program, largely due to the fact that there was no White House indication of how the program should be carried out or which agency should head up the project, it was learned.

There also appears to be no indication of which of several approaches should be used to prevent spiraling wages and their inflationary consequences. One method, developed last year by the Office of Production Management, involving industry-wide stabilization agreements, now functions in the aircraft and building construction fields. Proposals have been made to expand the practice into Government arsenals, aircraft factories, machine tool aking factories, etc., but there has been no decision on what agency should sponsor the program or whether, indeed, it should be adopted at all.

Delay in Renegotiations

Similarly, there appears to be no coordination in the problem of renegotiating arms contracts by the Army and Navy with the idea of preventing inflationary wage increases of already standard payments.

Officials of the War Labor Board have pointed out that although their agency legally has power to step into all wage negotiations and settle them, it is not organized to handle anything more than a relatively few major and full-fledged disputes, and would need a White House directive to tackle the whole problem on a national scale. In addition, there is a strong feeling among the labor members and most of the public members of the Board that by undertaking this function—an "operating" job—the Board's judicial and arbitration role might be impaired.

Officials of the WLB labor production division and the manpower board have also declared that they do not know who should be in charge of this phase of Mr. Roosevelt's anti-inflation program and, without a White House order, are unable to make a clear determination.

Overlapping Feared

Fear was expressed by some officials yesterday that out of a desire to proceed toward the stated goal of wage stabilization, various agencies might take up the problem by independent action, with the result that in a month or so there would be a serious overlapping and conflict of function, difficult to resolve.

Most officials were agreed, however, that in the absence of clear-cut action a dangerous situation was developing in the cases of war and even nonwar industries which were voluntarily raising wages in the belief that taxes would absorb the profits in any event and the money might just as well flow out in higher wages in order to prevent employes from quitting their jobs for other work.

This practice may lead to competitive wage rises and "pirating" of employes by one factory from another, besides forcing a generally higher and inflationary wage trend, it was said.

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Husbands' Chance

First Officer Candidates Being Chosen

By John G. Norris

Post Staff Writer

The Army announced yesterday that the first group of 1500 volunteer officer candidates are now being selected from among a flood of deferred draft registrant applicants and that some of the men with dependents will soon be on their way toward Army commissions.

Procedure has been established, it was said, whereby Class 3A registrants may apply to their local boards for induction into the service for training to be officers. Under the plan set up, the local boards certify such applicants to Army boards for examination as to their potential fitness for a lieutenancy before their acceptance as a "volunteer officer candidate."

Quotas Established

Monthly quotas of 1500 candidates have been established by the War Department, of which 175 will come from the Third Corps Area—the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

If an applicant is found by the Army board to meet the mental, educational, character, physical and other qualifications for an officer candidate, he may be ordered inducted into the Army by his local selective service board or placed on a waiting list, depending upon whether vacancies exist.

Men in this group who are recommended for assignment to an officer candidates school after completing their basic enlisted training and successfully complete the officer school are commissioned as second lieutenants. Provision is made for advancing older men to higher rank as they may qualify for promotion.

Those Failing May Be Released

The volunteer officer candidates who fail of recommendation to an officer candidates school or do not quality for commissinos, may be released from the service. They will not then be called until other men with dependents in similar circumstances are drafted.

The plan was evolved by the Army to make it possible for men of officer caliber who have the obligation of supporting dependents to try for commissions. If they have the means of supporting their family during the training period, their pay as a lieutenant should be enough to support them after commissioning, while if they fail to qualify they can be discharged.

Army Veteran Leaves $1500 'For Defense'

A Spanish-American war veteran, who died April 30 at Soldiers' Home left bequests of $1500 each to the War Department and American Red Cross as his final act in behalf of his country's safety.

Stephan Ryan, 85, a native of Ireland, who served in the United States Army for 30 years, wrote in his will filed in District Court yesterday that the bequest to the War Department was "for national defense against all foes."

The bequest to the Red Cross was, he stated, in the belief "it will go chiefly for defense against enemies."

Ryan asked that a Philadelphia bank be consulted for a tabulation of the assets of his estate. No estimate as to the value of the estate could be obtained. Named as executor was James Boyle, an employe of Soldiers' Home where Ryan lived since 1921.

Sums of $500 each also were bequeathed by Ryan to William Shields, his former landlord in Philadelphia, to Shields' two daughters, and to a godson, with the residue of the estate to go to Soldiers' Home.

Rich Declares Huge War Bills Mean Bankruptcy

By the Associated Press

Representative Rich (Republican), of Pennsylvania, yesterday accused his colleagues in Congress of "taking the country down the road to bankruptcy" by hugh wartime appropriations.

Rich shouted from the floor of the House, which was studying pay increases for service men from $21 to $50 a month, that:

"We're headed for bankruptcy and every one of you knows it. You know it and yet you do it (make appropriations) because it means votes. We like votes because we need them to get here. We don't want the Japs over here but if you break the country down that's what's going to happen."

The Pennsylvanian, who is not a candidate for reelection, said 80 billions of dollars had ben appropriated by Congress to the "Army, the Navy and the Chief Executive."

After bankruptcy, Rich said, "then how are you going to put guns in the hands of our soldiers? We've got to win this war."

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Revision Sought in Draft Rules Riddling U. S. Agencies

The new War Man Power Commission will press for a thoroughgoing revision of draft deferment standards as they affect executive employes and professional workers in Federal war agencies, armament industries and educational institutions, The Post learned yesterday.

The present practice, with lack of uniformity among local draft boards, threatens to "wreck" the war production effort, one high official declared. He said the problem had reached a critical stage and had been presented for immediate action at the man power board's first meeting last week.

Draft Decimates Staffs

Reclassification of persons hitherto deferred on grounds of dependency is on the verge of decimating the trained staffs of several key war agencies, including the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, it was learned. Officials of these agencies declare that the present rules for deferment, granting exemptions only to persons who are "irreplacable," result in great waste of time and effort and in certain cases cripple vital administrative and training functions.

Hundreds of thousands of technicians, engineers and executives in and outside of the Government but working in the war program face conscription as Army privates under the current reclasisification, it is noted. The economic and production loss occasioned by their departure and the difficulty of training replacements, it is argued, far outweighs the service the employes will perform carrying a gun.

None "Irreplacable"

Since it is almost impossible truthfully to contend that any single employe is "irreplacable," many workers who have spent months or even years in being trained for a specific job are drafted. They can be replaced, but only at great effort and with the loss of many months of time and training, and in many cases by a person who is less qualified for the job.

In some cases, it is reported, Federal executives about to be conscripted have switched from the civilian war organizations where they were employed to the Army or Navy, where they have been given commissions and put back on desk jobs less important or useful than those they left.

The problem is also reported as acute in universities and war factories. Many professors, particularly those in the sciences, have been drafted as privates, stripping faculties of those teachers necessary to train future war technicians. At the same time, many students, on the verge of completing training that would qualify them as chemists or engineers in war factories have been drafted.

Cases were also cited of executives in armament plants who were drafted while workers at a machine in the factory were deferred as essential. In terms of replacement or training, however, the time and difficulty of fitting the executive for his work is far greater than for the machine operator.

The feeling of many officials represented on the Manpower Commission is that more specific standards of deferment must be sent up to guide the local draft boards' decisions, rather than leaving those bodies with almost complete discretion.

One approach prominently mentioned is the establishment of a distinction between conscription for combat and noncombatant service. Some high officials believe that no matter how important a Government employe's job, if he is called and suitable for combat service he should not be deferred. If, however, he is conscripted to work in a noncombatant capacity, deferment consideration should be given if his present job is of more importance to the war effort.

Another method under discussion and applying principally to officials in the war agencies, is for the Army or Navy to commission the employe and assign him back to his old job.

The problem is expected to be discussed again today, when the Manpower Commission holds its second meeting.

Pay Increases in Substan' Bracket Favored by Henderson

Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared yesterday that he opposed general increases in wage levels but believed that the wages of substandard groups of workers should be raised.

Henderson said he was impelled to make the statement because of "the variety of reports that appeared after my testimony yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives."

Explaining that he favored "real wage stabilization," Henderson said this would require adjustments to remove any inequalities.

"Substandard groups cannot be condemned to a continuation of a substandard existence at a time when the country's welfare demands that every citizen's health and productive capacity be maintained and improved," Henderson said.

"Reports that I have intimated the need for 'wage freezing' are untrue, but it is true that I oppose general increases in the level of wages.

"Also untrue are intimations that the Office of Price Administration desires additional powers to deal with the wage question. I have repeated time and again, and take occasion to repeat once more, my conviction that the laws and problems related to the administration of prices are unsuitable for stabilization of wages."

He added that he was opposed to a national sales tax on grounds it would raise prices of necessities and fall heaviest on low-income groups.

He reiterated his support of the Treasury's program for higher taxes and reductions in individual exemptions and declared that "in fact, I would support an even sharper cut in personal exemptions."

"I did not discuss compulsory savings before the House committee," Henderson continued. "The Treasury is launching its drive to stimulate each individual to save 10 per cent of his income voluntarily. I am supporting, and I feel every one should support, this campaign to the utmost of his ability."

A. F. L. Meeting Opens Today, May Act on Joint Plan

By the Associated Press

The A. F. of L. executive council, which opens a 10-day spring meeting today, is expected to act on proposals for an international unification of labor policies in the interest of winning the war and determining the peace.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, was understood to be en route to this country to submit the proposal to the council.

As A. F. of L. spokesmen now understood it, Sir Walter's proposal envisions joint action by the American (including Canadian), British, and Soviet trade union movements so that one voice could speak for labor and deal with the United Nations' governments jointly. Such a step would have an important bearing on labor's representation and voice in peace conferences after the war.

C. I. O. sources said that organization had no plans to consider such proposals.

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This Is What We're Fighting For!

EDITORIAL*

by **HENRY A. WALLACE**

We, who in a formal or an informal way represent most of the free peoples of the world, have at heart the interests of the millions in all the nations who have freedom in their souls. We have just one purpose—to let those millions in other countries know that here in the United States are 130 million men, women and children who are in this war to the finish. Our American people are utterly resolved to go on until they can strike the relentless blows that will assure a complete victory, and with it win a new day for the lovers of freedom, everywhere on this earth.

This is a fight between a slave world and a free world. Just as the United States in 1862 could not remain half slave and half free, so in 1942 the world must make its decision for a complete victory one way or the other.

As we begin the final stages of this fight to the death between the free world and the slave world, it is worth while to refresh our minds about the march of freedom for the common man. The idea of freedom . . . the freedom that we in the United States know and love so well . . . is derived from the Bible with its extraordinary emphasis on the dignity of the individual. Democracy is the only true political expression of Christianity.

The prophets of the Old Testament were the first to preach social justice. But that which was sensed by the prophets many centuries before Christ was not given complete and powerful political expression until our Nation was formed as a Federal Union a century and a half ago. Even then, the march of the common people had just begun. Most of them did not yet know how to read and write. There were no public schools to which all children could go. Men and women can not be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years, the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. Through universal education, they now can read and write and form opinions of their own. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of production . . . that is, how to make a living. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of self-government.

If we were to measure freedom by standards of nutrition, education and self-government, we might rank the United States and certain nations of Western Europe very high. But this would not be fair to other nations where education has become widespread only in the last 20 years. In many nations, a generation ago, 9 out of 10 of the people could not read or write. Russia, for example, was changed from an illiterate to a literate nation within one generation and, in the process, Russia's appreciation of freedom was enormously enhanced. In China, the increase during the past 30 years in the ability of the people to read and write has been matched by their increased interest in real liberty.

Everywhere, reading and writing are accompanied by industrial progress, and industrial progress sooner or later inevitably brings a strong labor movement. From a long-time and fundamental point of view, there are no backward peoples which are lacking in mechanical sense. Russians, Chinese, and the Indians both of India and the Americas all learn to read and write and operate machines just as well as your children and my children. Everywhere the common people are on the march. Thousands of them are learning to read and write, learning to think together, learning to use tools. These people are learning to think and work together in labor movements, some of which may be extreme or impractical at first, but which eventually will settle down to serve effectively the interests of the common man.

When the freedom-loving people march . . . when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the produce of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them truths of the real world in which they live . . . when these opportunities are open to everyone, then the world moves straight ahead.

But in countries where the ability to read and write has been recently acquired or where the people have had no long experience in governing themselves on the basis of their own thinking, it is easy for demagogues to arise and prostitute the mind of the common man to their own base ends. Such a demagogue may get financial help from some person of wealth who is unaware of what the end-result will be. With this backing, the demagogue may dominate the minds of the people, and, from whatever degree of freedom they have, lead them backward into slavery. Herr Thyssen, the wealthy German steel man, little realized what he was doing when he gave Hitler enough money to enable him to play on the minds of the German people. The demagogue is the curse of the modern world; and of all the demagogues, the worst are those financed by well-meaning wealthy men who sincerely believe that their wealth is likely to be safer if they can hire men with political "it" to change the sign posts and lure the people back into slavery of the most degraded kind. Unfortunately for the wealthy men who finance movements of this sort, as well as for the people themselves, the successful demagogue is a powerful genie who, when once let out of his bottle, refuses to obey anyone's command. As long as his spell holds, he defies God Himself, and Satan is turned loose upon the world.

Through the leaders of the Nazi revolution, Satan now is trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. For the stark truth is that the violence preached by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. So also is the doctrine that one race or one class is by heredity superior and that all other races or classes are supposed to be slaves. The belief in one Satan-inspired Fuehrer, with his Quisings, his Lavals, and his Mussolinis . . . his "gauleiters" in every nation in the world . . . is the last and ultimate darkness. Is there any hell hotter than that of being a Quisling, unless it is that of being a Laval or a Mussolini?

In a twisted sense, there is something almost great in the figure of the Supreme Devil operating through a human form, in a Hitler who has the daring to spit straight into the eye of God and man. But the Nazi system has a heroic position for only one leader. By definition only one person is allowed to retain full sovereignty over his own soul. All the rest are stooges . . . they are stooges who have been mentally and politically degraded, and who feel that they can get square with the world only by mentally and politically degrading other people. These stooges are really psychopathic cases. Satan has turned loose upon us the insane.

The march of freedom of the past 150 years has been a long-drawn-out people's revolution. In this Great Revolution of the people, there were the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1792, the Latin-American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German revolution of 1848, and the Russian Revolution of 1918. Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield. Some went to excess. But the significant thing is that people groped their way to the light. More of them learned to think and work together.

The people's revolution aims at peace and not at violence, but if the rights of the common man are attacked, it unleashes the ferocity of a she-bear who has lost a cub. When the Nazi psychologists tell their master Hitler that we in the United States may be able to produce hundreds of thousands of planes, but that we have no will to fight, they are only fooling themselves and him. The truth is that when the rights of the American people are transgressed, as these rights have been transgressed, the American people will fight with a relentless fury which will drive the ancient Teutonic gods back cowering into their caves. The Gotterdamerung has come for Odin and his crew.

The people are on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the earth have hitherto enjoyed. No Nazi counter-revolution will stop it. The common man will smoke the Hitler stooges out into the open in the United States, in Latin America, and in India. He will destroy their influence. No Lavals, no Mussolinis will be tolerated in a Free World.

The people, in their millennial and revolutionary march toward manifesting (here on earth) the dignity that is in every human soul, hold as their credo the Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1941. These four freedoms are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and freedom from the fear of secret police. But when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world. We know that this revolution can not stop until freedom from want has actually been attained.

And now, as we move forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today, are these:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable and enduring.

The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three.

We failed in our job after World War I. We did not know how to go about it to build an enduring world-wide peace. We did not have the nerve to follow through and prevent Germany from rearming. We did not insist that she "learn war no more." We did not build a peace treaty on the fundamental doctrine of the people's revolution. We did not strive whole-heartedly to create a world where there could be freedom from want for all the peoples. But by our very errors we learned much and after this war we shall be in position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically and, I hope, spiritually sound.

Modern science, which is a by-product and an essential part of the people's revolution, has made it technologically possible to see that all of the people of the world get enough to eat. Half in fun and half seriously, I said the other day to Mme. Litvinoff: "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day." She replied: "Yes, even half a pint." The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States and England, but also in India, Russia, China and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations, but also in Germany and Italy and Japan.

Some have spoken of the "American Century." I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. Perhaps it will be America's opportunity to suggest the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live. Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is now about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. As their masses learn to read and write, and as they become productive mechanics, their standard of living will double and treble. Modern science, when devoted whole-heartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream.

And modern science must be released from German slavery. International cartels that serve American greed and the German will to power must go. Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as being under adequate control by the respective home governments. In this way, we can prevent the Germans from again building a war machine while we sleep. With international monopoly pools under control, it will be possible for inventions to serve all the people instead of only the few.

Yes, and when the time of peace comes, the citizen will again have a duty, the supreme duty of sacrificing the lesser interest for the greater interest of the general welfare. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. We ourselves in the United States are no more a master race than the Nazis. And we cannot perpetuate economic warfare without planting the seeds of military warfare. We must use our power at the peace table to build an economic peace that is just, charitable and enduring.

If we really believe that we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. Production, yes . . . it will be easy to get production without either strikes or sabotage; production with the whole-hearted cooperation between willing arms and keen brains; enthusiasm and energy geared to the tempo of keeping at it everlastingly day after day. Hitler knows as well as those of us who sit in on the War Production Board meetings that we here in the United States are winning the battle of production. He knows that both labor and business in the United States are doing a most remarkable job and that his only hope is to crash through to a complete victory some time during the next six months.

And then there is the task of transportation to the line of battle, by truck, by railroad car, by ship. We shall willingly deny ourselves so that our transportation system is improved by at least 30 per cent.

I need say little about the duty to fight. Some people declare, and Hitler believes, that the American people have grown soft in the last generation. Hitler agents continually preach in South America that we are cowards, unable to use, like the "brave" German soldiers, the weapons of modern war. It is true that American youth hates war with a holy hatred. But because of that fact and because Hitler and the German people stand as the very symbol of war, we shall fight with a tireless enthusiasm until war and the possibility of war have been removed from this planet. We shall cleanse the plague spot of Europe, which is Hitler's Germany, and with it the hell-hole of Asia . . . Japan.

The American people have always had guts and always will have. You know the story of Bomber Pilot Dixon and Radioman Gene Aldrich and Ordnanceman Tony Pastula . . . the story which Americans will be telling their children for generations to illustrate man's ability to master any fate. These men lived for 34 days on the open sea in a rubber life boat, 8 feet by 4 feet, with no food but that which they took from the sea and the air with one pocket knife and a pistol. And yet they lived it through and came at last to the beach of an island they did not know. In spite of their suffering and weakness, they stood like men, with no weapon left to protect themselves, and no shoes on their feet or clothes on their backs, and walked in military file bacause, they said, "if there were Japs, we didn't want to be crawling."

The American fighting men, and all the fighting men of the United Nations, will need to summon all their courage during the next few months. I am convinced that the summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all. Hitler, like the prize-fighter who realizes he is on the verge of being knocked out, is gathering all his remaining forces for one last desperate blow. There is abject fear in the heart of the madman and a growing discontent among his people as he prepares for his last all-out offensive.

We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will cooperate to do the unexpected . . . perhaps an attack by Japan against Alaska and our Northwest coast at a time when German transport planes will be shuttled across from Dakar to furnish leadership and stiffening to a German uprising in Latin America. In any event, the psychological and sabotage offensive in the United States and Latin America will be timed to coincide with, or anticipate by a few weeks, the height of the military offensive.

We must be especially prepared to stifle the Fifth Columnists in the United States who will try to sabotage not merely our war material plants, but even more important, our minds. We must be prepared for the worst kind of Fifth Column work in Latin America, much of it operating through the agency of governments with which the United States at present is at peace. When I say this, I recognize that the peoples, both of Latin America and of the nations supporting the agencies through which the Fifth Columnists work, are overwhelmingly on the side of the democracies. We must expect the offensive against us on the military, propaganda and sabotage fronts, both in the United States and in Latin America, to reach its apex some time during the next few months. The convulsive efforts of the dying madman will be so great that some of us may be deceived into thinking that the siutation is bad at a time when it is really getting better. But in the case of most of us, the events of the next few months, disturbing though they may be, will only increase our will to bring about complete victory in this war of liberation. Prepared in spirit, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat. As we nerve ourselves for the supreme effort in this hemisphere we must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, among the seamen of Norway, or in the occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance.

There can be no half measures. North, South, East, West and Middlewest . . . the will of the American people is for complete victory.

No compromise with Satan is possible. We shall not rest until all the victims under the Nazi yoke are freed. We shall fight for a complete peace as well as a complete victory.

The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it. They cannot prevail, for on the side of the people is the Lord.

> *"He giveth power to the faint; to them that have no might He increaseth strength . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not be faint."*

Strong is the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won.

AS A PUBLIC SERVICE,

this compelling statement of our war aims is printed in full

by **INTERNATIONAL LATEX CORPORATION • PLAYTEX PARK • DOVER, DELAWARE**

*Vice-President Henry Wallace delivered this address before the Free World Association dinner in New York last Friday. We consider it great editorial material, important to the American people.

1. U. S. ARMY BOMBER, in need of repairs, is hauled by a tug car into the repair shop hangar after landing under its own power. Bulk of the bomber dwarfs the tug car. Once inside, skilled mechanics take over and . . . U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.

2. . . . REPAIR CREWS GO TO WORK on the injured warbird. Smaller pursuit planes are the bomber's companions under repair. Crew men, graduates of technical schools like Keelser Field, put them right again. Even delicate instruments like this . . .

3. . . . BALANCE WHEEL, a small item compared to the huge plane engines, must be in working order before the bomber is turned over to the pilot ready to fly

ARMY, from Page 1.

equipment has been acquired; some is on the way.

First of all, the technical training school was given aircraft which had been designed for air force purposes and rejected. These planes are equipped with modern engines, modern instruments and modern deicing, fire-fighting and other gear.

Second, the technical training command gained the promise of all service-type aircraft which have been wrecked and cannot be repaired for use within seven days. The equipment is here to put these airplanes back into fair shape and students acquainted with them will be prepared, without further instruction, to take their places in crews maintaining them out where the fighting is going on.

What equipment there is here is not idle 1 hour in the 24. By operating in three shifts, everything is used to its fullest capacity; Keesler Field is a practical application of President Roosevelt's appeal a year ago to get the utmost use out of every machine and every tool.

Experience at First Hand

Most of the student mechanic's time is spent actually working with the engines and instruments which will be his charges in the field until the war is won. Even in classroom he tinkers with carburetors or magnetos or superchargers, sees them set up so he can watch them operate under conditions similar to those of service. What book work he does is with textbooks prepared here and set aside for him in libraries attached to the classrooms.

While the school still has a shortage of modern service-type aircraft, the student sees and works with every type of engine, radial, single-row, twin-row, liquid-cooled, and every instrument and appliance the planes of the air force use anywhere. These engines include Allisons, Wright and Pratt & Whitneys of the latest design, made from rejected parts, which won't do for use in aircraft but are fine for taking down and reassembling for study.

After the student has completed his first 8 or 10 days each he has absorbed as well as he can the structure and operation of planes, engines, instruments and appliances. Then he spends 10 days starting and operating engines on test blocks. For this purpose, engines of every type which the student will deal with as a crew member are set up, with all types of propellers and necessary instruments, and he starts them and warms them up over and over again, under the eye of an instructor.

Temperamental Engines

Every engine has its peculiarities and its temperamental whims. The student learns these by experience and he goes through the standard procedure, step by step, until it becomes instinctive with him. When he leaves this stage he is prepared to step into anybody's airplane and start the engine and run it through the necessary tests and turn it over to the pilot ready to fly.

Technical procedures used at Keesler Field are the product of a quarter-century of aircraft operation under the most exacting conditions. Organizations and administrative measures are the result of trial and error plus experience in the same job in the First World War, when it was something brand new and without precedent.

Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, who commands the Air Forces Technical Training Command, organized a mechanics training school at St. Paul, Minn., in 1918. He overcame the same shortages of equipment and trained personnel then that he faced when he was given the task of preparing tens of thousands of specialists for the air forces in this war. It is the same job all over again, multiplied in the same ratio that the importance of air power has been multipled in the 24 years since 1918.

Although Keesler Field lies in the heart of one of America's playgrounds, the 31,000 men here find little time for play. They are in a hurry; they are in a race with the production lines. As planes roll off the lines ready to be flown and pilots are trained to fly them, crews must be ready to keep them flying.

If you go down into what is left of Naval Reserve Park, you will find men in coveralls sitting at concrete picnic tables, under massive oak trees, centuries old and bearded with Spanish moss. These men will have books before them, studying, using their own time to speed the business of making them competent mechanics for fighting aircraft.

And remember who they are, these longshoremen and bank tellers and florists.

They have Saturday nights and Sundays off and sometimes the squadrons give parties in pavilions along the Gulf shore. More often the men use their weekends for more study or for rest from the week's high-powered grind.

Hard as the work is and new as it is to most of the students here, almost all of them complete the course. Any tendency to let go and coast, out of weariness or overconfidence, or any attempt to pick up a permanent assignment on the field by washing out as a mechanic is stopped by a unique system of grading. Under this system, any man is dropped who makes an established minimum of failing grades throughout the course.

New Stadium in Prospect

He may fail one 10-day course and make it up, but if he fails another, his second score below passing is added to the first, and so on until he is washed out unless he picks himself up and hits the ball. The student who hopes by failing to stay at Keesler Field on a choice assignment loses before he starts because no man who fails the course is permitted to remain here in any capacity.

They are going ahead at top speed building the camp here and laying out a new flying field and making aircraft mechanics all at the same time. There is in prospect, as soon as these necessary matters are taken care of, the construction of a stadium to seat 11,000 men for the recreation for which the men of Keesler Field so far have had so little time.

The one feature, aside from learning their new trade, which is stressed is physical exercise, on the theory that an aircraft mechanic, unlike his fellow in the other arms of the Service, gets too little exercise in his work. So calisthenics are an important part of the curriculum at Keesler Field—calisthenics in which men take part by the thousands between classes, keeping fit to keep 'em flying.

This job of ploughshares into swords is typical of the spirit in which the air forces have tackled the most tremendous expansion in men and weapons ever undertaken by any branch of any army.

You cannot see it and doubt that America will win this war.

(In tomorrow's installment of "Our New Army" Marshall Andrews describes how the Army creates new armored divisions at Camp Polk, La.)

Cadet Corps in Competitive Drill

Nine hundred fathers and mothers sat in the peaceful sunlight at Griffith Stadium yesterday watching their teen-age sons in the High School Cadet Corps go through the same parade drills that older men are practicing in training camps all over the country. It was the first day of the annual company competitive drill.

From Central, McKinley, Anacostia, Wilson, Coolidge and Western High Schools 18 companies of future soldiers competed for the awards which are to be given today at 1:15.

Today, companies from Roosevelt and Eastern High Schools, as well as other companies from the schools participating yesterday, will pass in review at the stadium.

The captain of the winning company will receive the Allison Nailor gold medal, presented by the Lions Club, and also a saber presented by the Junior Board of Commerce. A silk flag will be given to the guide sergeant, and ribbons to all members of the company. The first sergeant and the drum major of the No. 1 company, and the drum major of the winning band will be given medals by Bunker Hill Post.

Charge!—Company C of Woodrow Wilson High School's Sixth Regiment completes its drill exhibition at Griffith Stadium with a charge. Awards to winners will be presented at the conclusion of the annual company competitive drill today

Post Staff Photos—Burrus

Inspection—Lieut. Gordon L. Judd inspects the rifles of Wilson's Company C. The high school cadets, some of whom may be soldiers in the future, paraded before their parents and classmates

Form OPA R-313

This form may be reproduced

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL GASOLINE RATION CARD

Applicants who find that the gasoline ration card issued to them is inadequate may apply to the Local Rationing Board for an additional ration by filling out and filing this application and by furnishing such additional information as such Board may require.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Date .....
City ..... State .....
Action taken ..... (Approved or not approved)
Serial No. .....

(Print Plainly or Type)

1. Applicant's name .....
2. Applicant's residence ..... (R. F. D. or street number) (Town) (City or post office) (County) (State)
3. Business address ..... (R. F. D. or street number) (Town) (City or post office) (County) (State)
4. What gasoline ration card do you now hold? ..... (Class, serial number, and name of issuing office)
5. Description of motor vehicle or inboard motor boat for which card was issued:

VEHICLE

Make	Body Style	Engine No.	Vehicle License No.	State

BOAT

Boat Number (If any)	Type	Length	Beam	Draft	Engine: Make	Engine: Serial No.	Engine: H. P.	Name of Boat (If any)

6. State the reason why you claim that your present ration is insufficient.
7. State the facts which support your claim that an additional ration is absolutely essential to your life or to the pursuit of your gainful occupation.
8. What public transportation facilities are available to you? .....
9. How far is it from your home to these public transportation facilities? .....
10. How long would it take you to get to work, using public transportation facilities? .....
11. Do you claim that no public transportation facilities would be adequate for your purpose? ..... (Yes or no)
(If your answer is "Yes," explain below why public transportation facilities would not be reasonably adequate for your essential needs.)
12. Are there any other vehicles or boats available for your use (for example, vehicles or boats owned by members of your family, or by friends, or business associates)? Vehicle ..... (Yes or no) Boat ..... (Yes or no)
(If your answer is "Yes," explain below whether the use of such vehicles or boats would be reasonably adequate for your essential needs.)
13. Specify what effort you have made to "double-up" with the owner of another vehicle or boat. .....
14. What is the minimum mileage which you declare to be absolutely essential to you up to midnight, June 30, 1942? .....
15. Explain below how you calculate the mileage specified in your answer to question 14.
16. Have you made any previous application for an additional ration? ..... (Yes or no) If so, where and when was it made and what action was taken by the Local Board on your application? .....

State of .....
County of ..... } ss:

I, ... (Name of applicant) swear (or affirm) that I am the applicant herein; that I have read the foregoing application; and that all the statements made therein are true.

..... (Notary Public) ..... (Signature)

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

(If the applicant is an employee and a supplemental ration card is sought in order to enable him to carry on his work, the following affidavit or affirmation must be signed by the employer or by an authorized representative of the employer.)

State of .....
County of ..... } ss:

I, ... swear (or affirm) that I am the employer (or duly authorized representative of the employer) of the above-named applicant; that I have read the foregoing application; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

..... (Notary Public) ..... (Signature)

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

Gasoline Quiz—Add this to the confusion and go buy a goat cart. It is the application card you will be required to fill out if you are one of the many motorists wishing to obtain more than the base ration of gasoline. A census taker wouldn't ask more questions. Note that the application requires a notary public's seal. If you go to work in a boat, get a set of oars

Ohio Plane Unit Doubles Output Since Dec. 7

By Felix Cotten
International News Service Staff Writer

Cincinnati, May 12.—The Wright Aeronautical Corporation's big factory near here has more than doubled its production of 1700 horsepower Cyclone aircraft engines since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

This was revealed tonight by company officials, who said there would be another large boost in output next month.

The Wright plant is a major reason why there is no longer any complaint about a shortage of aircraft engines slowing up warplane production. Mass production of Cyclone engines really is under way here.

Far Ahead of Schedule

A visit to the plant by newspapermen on the National Association of Manufacturers' tour made the group feel much better about the war situation. Hitler and the Jap high command probably would suffer cold chills if they caught a glimpse of the assembly lines in this huge establishment.

Here are being fashioned the power units that brought bombs to Tokyo.

W. W. Finlay, Wright division manager, said the plant, which shipped its first engine last June 12, was ahead of its production schedule, and would reach full capacity next month.

The capacity, he revealed, is greater than was originally anticipated. Production, he said, now is about 85 per cent of what was first reckoned as full capacity.

Many Women Employed

The company is farming out to cooperating concerns the production of about 60 per cent of the engine parts, which then are shipped to the plant to be assembled into completed engines.

It is employing a great many women, such as in the operating of certain grinding machines and bench assembly work. Inspection of small parts is done exclusively by women, officials said.

The major problem at the plant, officials declared, is the shortage of skilled labor, and the necessity of training a large number of workers as specialists to handle particular machines. The company has a training school where 400 men and women are being trained at all times.

Use of U. S. War Bonds As Prizes Discouraged

The Treasury Department yesterday announced vigorous disapproval of the use of war savings bonds or stamps as prizes in lotteries, games of chance and the like, and as premiums, prizes, discounts, or gifts in connection with the promotion and sale of merchandise.

"These objections are based on considerations of public policy," it said in a statement, "and do not depend upon the legality or illegality of any of the devices or games mentioned under the laws of the United States or of any State, nor upon whether or not practices to which the department objects may be considered violations of fair trade policies."

1500 Physicians of Both Sexes, All Ages And Races, Register in Unique D. C. Census

Post Staff Photo

MEN IN WHITE REGISTER—Josephine Westfeld, of OCD, registers Dr. James F. Mitchell, chief of the surgical staff, and Dr. L. A. Pyle and Dr. Milton L. Goldman, of Doctors Hospital

Elderly, retired obstetricians and young hospital residents, bearded consultants and callow physicians who have just hung out their shingles—one and all they registered yesterday to help win this war.

More than 1200 physicians—male and female, white and colored—filled out cards in the first census of its kind ever conducted here. About 100 more are expected to register today.

Although there was nothing compulsory about the registration, the turnout was practically 100 per cent, making allowances for those physicians who were out of the city or sick in bed.

The D. C. Procurement and Assignment Committee, headed by Dr. F. X. McGovern, conducted the registration, whose purpose is to determine the number, professional and military experience, medical specialties and physical fitness of the Capital's licensed physicians.

From the data obtained, said Dr. McGovern, it will be learned which doctors are available for military duty, which are willing to enter private practice right here at home.

The questionnaires were filled out at the headquarters of the District Medical Society and the following hospitals: Casualty, Childrens, Columbia, Doctors, Emergency, Episcopal, Freedmen's, Gallinger, Garfield, Georgetown, George Washington, Homeopathic, Providence, Sibley and St. Elizabeths.

Theodore Wiprud, executive secretary of the District Medical Society, said registration will be continued today at the society's offices, 1718 M Street Northwest—but not at the hospitals—for the convenience of those who were unable to sign up yesterday.

Cards will be mailed or delivered to physicians who are ill in bed.

Senate Group Settles Row Over Parity in Funds Bill

By the Associated Press

The Senate appropriations subcommittee agreed yesterday to permit the Government to sell up to 125 million bushels of wheat and unlimited stocks of corn for livestock feeding provided that none would be sold at a price that would force corn below 85 per cent on parity.

Chairman Russell (Democrat), Georgia, said the action modified a House provision in the annual farm funds measure which barred the use of any farm funds for sales of Government stocks of corn, wheat, cotton and other products at less than full parity level. (Parity is a price computed to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power it had in a past period, usually 1909-14.)

Russell, who described the modification as a "pretty fair compromise," said that a general understanding had been worked out with the Department of Agriculture which "should assure plenty of feed for production of meats, poultry, dairy products and other commodities needed for the war effort."

He acknowledged that the program was not all that President Roosevelt had asked for, but "no one," he said, "can get all he wants in this sort of a dispute."

The Senator said the subcommittee had completed its work and that the full Appropriation Committee would meet tomorrow forenoon to act upon the measure. It carries funds for operation of farm benefit., farm security, farm tenancy, rural electrification programs and numerous other far-flung activities centered in the Agriculture Department.

Senators said clerks probably would not know exact totals until the full committee is ready to act. Russell disclosed, however, that the Senate made some increases over the $648,170,517 in cash and 105 million dollars in loans voted by the House some weeks ago.

The subcommittee, he said, granted 50 million dollars of the 105 million dollars of supplemental program for aiding low-income farmers to increase production of commodities needed for war.

Travel expenses for the Agriculture Department were reduced sharply by the subcommittee's order that $1,500,000 be saved from 125 different items scattered through the bill and totaling more than 15 million dollars.

"We made about a 10 per cent cut in these costs but directed the Secretary of Agricuture to carry it out," Russell said.

Another change was restoration of about 37 million dollars on unspent former appropriations to the Federal Marketing Administration, formerly known as the Surplus Marketing Administration.

The subcommittee also added more than five million dollars to funds voted by the House for fighting forest fires.

"One of the easiest ways to sabotage would be through forest fires," Russell explained.

Order Restricting Local Deliveries Postponed June 1

The Office of Defense Transportation yesterday postponed from May 15 to June 1 the effective date of part of its recent orders sharply restricting local delivery services.

The postponement applies to the sections requiring elimination of special deliveries, call-back and more than one delivery a day to the same person. Newspapers, dairies, drug stores, laundries and various other usual services were affected by the provisions.

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, said the postponement was ordered to allow affected industries more time in which to revise delivery schedules and work out plans for conserving tires and equipment.

Also effective on June 1 will be a provision of the order requiring a 25 per cent reduction in delivery mileage, compared with operations in corresponding months last year—this reduction to be in addition to any savings effected by eliminating special deliveries, call-backs and repeat trips.

Japanese Officers Blow Up Pilots

An Allied Operational Base, Australia, May 12 (AP).—Japanese pilots are being given exploding parachutes, faulty ones or none at all in order to make certain that they will not become prisoners, Allied airmen said today.

Fliers at this base have found traces of only one parachute from numerous Japanese planes shot down and they believe many Japanese airmen have been persuaded to go without them by stories of what their fate would be if captured.

R. A. A. F. men who have operated in other areas reported seeing Japanese parachutes explode when opened. They theorize that Japanese officers placed explosive charges in the equipment to make sure that the pilots would fail to reach the ground alive.

53 Dead, 50 Others Believed Killed in W. Va. Mine Blast

By the Associated Press

Osage, W. Va., May 12.—A terrific blast deep in a big West Virginia coal mine apparently took 53 lives today, with three bodies recovered and the word of rescue workers there was almost no hope for 50 others trapped underground. Seventy escaped.

One crew late tonight announced it had at last reached the scene of the explosion and discovered ten more bodies. The members said another crew would bring them out shortly.

Oxygen-helmeted rescuers coming out of the mine reported the operation badly shattered near the center of the explosion and said it might be many hours before more bodies were brought out.

T. E. Griffith, United States Bureau of Mines engineer who acted as spokesman for the Christopher Coal Co., confirmed that there were 110 men in the pit when the disaster occurred about 2:30 p. m.

The three whose bodies were recovered by members of four mine rescue teams—working in shifts at the task of clearing away rock, coal and timbers—were found near the main driveway.

The best estimates were that one entire section of the mechanized mine, one of the biggest producers in northern West Virginia, was affected.

More than 1000 persons, most of them from the university city of Morgantown, four miles away, stood around the mine entrance awaiting word from the rescue crews.

The explosion, which apparently covered one large section of the mine, occurred about 2:30 p. m.

It's American Pearl Rice Now, Not Japanese

It was liberty steak instead of hamburger in the last war, and now it's going to be American pearl rice instead of Japanese rice.

The Agriculture Department made that official yesterday in its weekly rice bulletin.

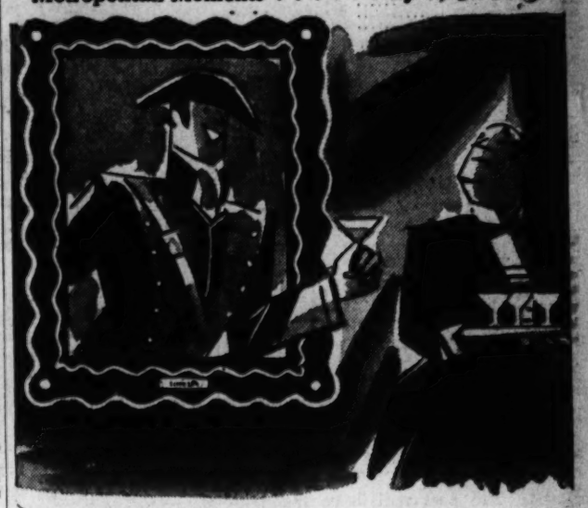
"The class of rice formerly known as Japan has been changed to American pearl with the subclass names changed to Southern pearl and California pearl," the department said.

So remember Pearl Harbor.

Willkie's Son Is Ensign

New York, May 12 (AP).—Philip Willkie, son of Wendell Willkie, was among 400 midshipmen who were graduated today from Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School aboard the U. S. S. Prairie State.

Metropolitan Moments . . . . . by Joro Fabry



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It's easy to picture Calvert Reserve as the founder of fine Manhattans. For this extra-luxury whiskey has the rare ability to *blend with*—rather than overpower—the other ingredients in mixed drinks. And its wonderful "soft" flavor is distinguished, too. For a long line of masterly Manhattans, start using Calvert Reserve..."*the choicest you can drink or serve*".

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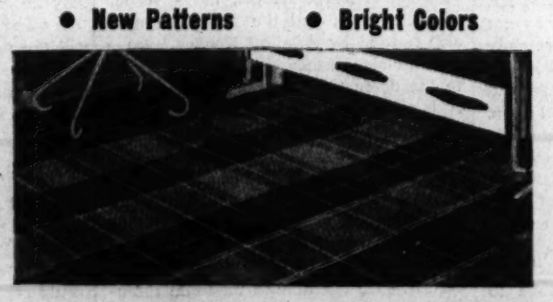

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Wednesday, May 13, 1942.

Pact With Peru

The trade agreement with Peru is the best kind of hospitality we could have accorded President Prado of Peru. It was signed only a few hours before his arrival. The pact will halve the duty on both sugar and long-staple cotton from Peru. But let us not think, as we have hitherto been apt to think, that such tariff adjustments are one-sided benefits. To be sure, the agreement will help the Peruvian economy. But war needs and restrictions show the extent of our own dependence upon foreign trade, particularly in wartime. Scarcity, for instance, has made for a rationing of sugar. Long-staple cotton, of which only a small amount is grown here, is in short supply.

This is the aspect of the trade agreement of most concern to our war effort. Long-staple cotton is urgently needed as a substitute for wool, for the War Production Board has drastically reduced the amount of wool, of which we have not enough, that may be used for civilian purposes. The rough, tough Peruvian long staple is well adapted for blending with wool. It is also useful in the making of canvas, linoleum, asbestos, brake linings, etc.

How foolishly laggard we were in our economic preparedness is shown in our closed-door attitude toward Peruvian cotton. Last year Peru had a 200,000-bale surplus. It all went to Japan! For, aside from the heavy duty we imposed on Peru's cotton, a quota was in existence, and it was as low as 4000 bales a year. Our shortages now cry aloud the absurdity of such restrictions, yet the present agreement does nothing to relax the quota. That will no doubt come shortly as the necessary complement to the reduction in the tariff. The Peruvian President might look upon such a relaxation as the best sort of going-away present.

Allied Threat

In gas warfare perhaps more than in the other branches of lethal destruction the best insurance against attack is the threat of immediate and devastating reprisal. Gas masks and other protective equipment are, of course, essential. But they are really stop-gap utensils of defense which are hardly calculated to prevent a ruthless enemy from using gas if he thinks he can do so with impunity. The best preventive remains the threat of reprisal. Accordingly Prime Minister Churchill has told the Nazis what will happen to them if they use gas against the Russians.

Reports from Berlin indicate that Mr. Churchill's grim word picture was not dismissed as colorful rhetoric. Certainly the Allies now possess the requisite air power for carrying purposes. They could loose gas attacks on a truly fearful scale. And, considering the hammering their industrial objectives have received this spring, the Germans must realize this full well.

Nevertheless, it may be taken for granted that recent remarks of Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, head of our own Chemical Warfare Service, continue to typify the Allies' realistic attitude about gas. General Porter said: "This war will never be really 'all out' until gases once more flood the battlefields." So far, to be sure, there is but one officially recorded instance of the German use of gas on the Eastern Front. But the Russians claim that they have noted large-scale preparations by the Germans which can only be interpreted as implying future gas attacks. In the Far East, moreover, the Japanese on several occasions appear to have used gas against the Chinese.

In other words, gas has been used only when there has been little or no fear of retaliation. The Chinese obviously have not been in a position to reply in kind. As for the Russians, we know only that they have gone to extreme lengths to prepare their civilian population for gas attacks. They have made no such threat as Mr. Churchill's—which, incidentally, brought forth the comment here that American forces are also ready to strike back with gas. And it may be that Russian restraint in the matter is due not so much to the problem of producing poisonous gas as to that of delivering it via bomber fleets over enemy territory.

In any case, Britain and the United States now have the bomber fleets and are prepared to use them to spread gas, if the Nazis spread it first. We ought to continue making the most of this threat of reprisal by repeating it again and again in radio broadcasts directed at the German people.

Coming To Grips

It would appear from Leon Henderson's testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee as if the Administration is getting to closer grips with the problem of inflation. Mr. Henderson is said to have expressed the opinion that wages as well as prices would have to be frozen. If true, that is a change in Mr. Henderson's attitude, though, to the resilient mind, opinions must give way to the logic of facts.

These facts, as Mr. Henderson outlined them, make the President's seven-point problem only a step in the right direction. Mr. Henderson gave his evidence after the sights of our war production had been lifted. That action will further reduce the supply of goods available to the consumer. Indeed, Mr. Henderson predicted that by the end of next year the goods supply would have retreated to the 1932 level, yet the income available to buy those goods would have shot up to about 300 per cent of that level. Such a situation would obviously promote the kind of buying scramble which normally would put up prices, and so intensify inflation.

The impression is still general that there would be no such inflationary lift in prices because of the imposition of comprehensive price ceilings. But there is no guaranty of price stability in an administrative attempt merely to dam up an increasing pressure of money incomes competing for goods. Eventually the dam would give way. Even Mr. Henderson, when he announced the price regulations, said that the scheme was merely a "framework." He had in mind other measures which would relieve the money pressures before they made his job of holding down the ceilings impossible.

To be sure, the President's seven-point program itemized measures for relieving the money pressures on our shrinking goods supply. Some of them are intended to mop up some of the surplus money. And the Administration's actions since the announcement of the program have been in the spirit of that program. For instance, the President, in his telegram to the shipyards' wage negotiators, has shown that he is bent upon a real wage-control policy, and Secretary Morgenthau has come out for broadening the base of the personal income tax. Nevertheless, as Mr. Henderson's facts show, the removal of the inflationary money requires more drastic steps than those which have so far been proposed.

Perhaps, if the Administration remains consistent about wage control, that is better than a blanket freeze of wages. But there is room elsewhere for rigorous action. That is evidently what Congress is coming to feel. In agreement with Mr. Henderson, who is in favor of lowering personal exemptions for normal tax purposes, Colin F. Stam, head of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, has recommended that the income tax dip deeper than Mr. Morgenthau proposed. Certainly, with so much inflationary money in existence and so much in process of creation, either the income-tax base should be further broadened or a general sales tax imposed. If we do not come to grips with the inflation problem now, we shall stultify our whole war effort.

Laval's Dilemma

The current negotiations at Martinique between Admiral Robert, the governor of that island, and the American mission headed by Admiral Hoover have a twofold significance. First, they relate to the defense of the Caribbean against Axis aggression. Secondly, they mark a further development in our policy toward Vichy.

At one time the United States officially clung to the polite fiction that Vichy was, if not France, at least the only government that could speak in the name of France. This fiction has now been discarded. We continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Vichy, though these relations now hang by a tenuous thread. But in French Equatorial Africa and in New Caledonia we have extended de facto recognition to the Free French authorities that are in control of those regions. And in Martinique we are in process of negotiating a special agreement with the local authorities. Those authorities, while under Vichy's jurisdiction, are being asked to negotiate in their independent capacity. What we want from them is an arrangement under the French flag that will effectively prevent the Axis from using France's West Indian possessions.

The alternative would be to take over these possessions by force. Very properly the American Government is eager to avoid such an alternative. There is no reason to believe, however, that either the veto of Vichy or the possible reluctance of the Martinique authorities to act without Vichy's permission would inhibit such action. Fortunately that possibility seems to be slim. The indications are that, however much Pierre Laval may fret and fume, an agreement with Admiral Robert will be worked out before very long. In that event a possible plague spot in the Caribbean would be eliminated.

In the meantime Americans will take no small measure of satisfaction in the fact that the Martinique negotiations have placed Laval on the spot. If, to make the best of what is for him a hopeless situation, he should approve the Martinique deal, he would in so doing offend his Nazi masters. If, on the other hand, he should carry out his threat of outlawing any arrangement which Admiral Robert makes if it does not meet with his approval, his impotence would stand revealed. His squirming adds a useful and helpful touch of comic relief to what is otherwise a grim situation.

Federalized Rationing

Civilian volunteers are doing excellent work as members of local rationing boards. Now the introduction of a retail-price-control system is creating demands for more volunteers to act as price wardens. Such reliance upon citizen groups to administer rationing and retail-price-control systems has many advantages. Being familiar with conditions in their own neighborhoods, these volunteers know, as outsiders cannot, when to modify the rules to take care of special hardship cases. They know, or can speedily find out, whether complaints of violations of regulations are well-founded.

In spite of the good results obtained to date by dependence upon volunteer rationing boards, the Government is said to be considering direct administration of rationing, substituting paid employes for volunteers. Such a change would be most unfortunate. It would be unfortunate for more reasons than those already mentioned. There would be the danger that the places now held by public-spirited individuals might be filled by political jobseekers not above using their new positions to curry favor with the powerful.

If the public ever had reason to suspect that favoritism or racketeering in any form had crept into the administration of rationing and price-control systems, cooperation would cease. Then the task of administration would become truly formidable. The best way to maintain public confidence and enlist public support is for the towns, cities and rural communities to assume responsibility for enforcing rationing and price-control edicts and call upon outstanding residents to see that the job is well done.

Of course, there are limits to the amount of time that can be devoted by busy men and women to even the most important public tasks. If the Government should ration a great variety of commodities and services, it would no doubt become necessary to shift administrative burdens from the shoulders of volunteers to salaried boards. In any case, it certainly would be difficult to recruit a sufficient number of competent and conscientious individuals to operate an extensive rationing system. So it would be wise to confine rationing to a limited number of basic necessities. That would make it feasible to retain the present system of volunteer aid, leaving the Federal Government free to concentrate upon matters of policy and over-all supervision.

Nelson And Lyttleton

Another link in the dovetailing of our war effort with Britain's has been forged in the field of broadcasting. Last Sunday the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program of the War Production Board featured Donald M. Nelson and Capt. Oliver Lyttleton. Both are the production chiefs of their respective countries—men who are bound so closely together in a common effort that they are like executives in the same office. Over the desk of both men every day flows the evidence of the work of the other waiting to be coordinated. Yet, till the magic of radio brought them together on Sunday, they had never been introduced. The ceremony was done by Quentin Reynolds, and then the two industrial czars exchanged ideas. How changed are the relations between the two countries was illustrated by Mr. Reynolds. Lapsing into lend-lease language, he asked Captain Lyttleton what Britain wanted from America. Mr. Nelson interrupted before the captain could reply. "That is no longer the way to put it," said Mr. Nelson, in effect. "Now our industries are in a common pool, and we both expect the utmost from each other." Now that the two production chiefs have been introduced, they could help the war effort by swapping particularly telling accounts of production performance. In that way a spirit of healthy emulation may be developed across the Atlantic.

NO SEASON WAITS

Not ships gone drowning on a winter tide,
Nor cities burned, nor bombers on the wing
Can swerve the seasons from their ancient stride,
Nor stay the advent of another Spring.
The hour strikes, when up from Ecuador
And Yucatan the birds fly home to nest.
No winged squadrons streaming out to war
Deter the migrants from their ageless quest,
Lovers still linger in the lane when hills
Are honey-scented in the moon's white fire,
And woods at dusk are loud with whippoorwills.
There is no tyranny can quench desire!
No despot in his triumph may withstand
The resurrection of a stricken land.

LEILA JONES.

The Road Back

Letters To The Editor

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, letters should be held to 300 words. Letters are subject to condensation.

Joint Tax Returns

The question of joint income tax returns for working husbands and wives has been confused by emotional rather than factual considerations, whereas it is a fiscal question pure and simple. The D. A. R. has now joined the opposition.

A man and his wife living together constitute a family. If they have separate incomes those incomes constitute the total family income. If such total family income is of an amount to be subject to a higher tax rate than would the constituent incomes taken separately, then, clearly, the Government is justified in taxing it as a totality; otherwise it would be unjust to subject the same totality in the case of a single family provider to the higher rate. The necessities of the Government being the same, and the capacity to pay being the same in both cases, the tax would be the same. The difference, for taxing purposes, between incomes received by husband and wife and incomes received by unrelated persons is that they are enjoyed in common in the first case, but not in the second; they constitute a unity.

Marriage is a sacred institution, but some seem to consider that matrimonial situation in which husbands and wives pursue business or professional careers to have a special sanctity, because, while they profess to be alarmed at the supposed deterrent consequences to marriage of taxing that form, they are utterly indifferent to the deterrent effect of corresponding taxation where husband or wife alone bears the burden of family support.

F. J. DUNDON.

New York, May 9.

Inland Waterway

During this vital shortage of gas, tires and automobiles and the many suggestions offered by the readers of your column, may I suggest that recently there was a bill introduced in Congress by one of the representatives from Texas that would solve this gas shortage problem of the Eastern States by the completion of a small stretch across Florida of an inland waterway from Texas to the East Coast, that could be completed in a few weeks or months and carry the gas by barges.

The passage of this bill would give encouragement to the people of the Eastern States and solve the transportation and fuel heating problems before the winter months reach us. But this would hurt the business of the railroads, and to help the majority of citizens someone would lose, but it is a vital need to the people. B. A. DEE.

Washington, May 9.

Costly Red Tape

What do we care as to the gains of a few business men from war contracts if these business men are able to get munitions made and delivered fast? Who, in fact, would regret paying even one man a billion dollars for his own if he had such business force and skill as to bring about victory soon? We want success; results; Tokyo and Berlin destroyed; Manila in our own control again, and soon. But the red tapers must burden business men with an infinity of unnecessary reports and inspections and instructions.

Meanwhile, we are being trimmed, cut down, imprisoned. These captives, these victims, these heroes are our boys and men.

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR

Lima, Ohio, May 6.

Forced Bond Buying

Prior to the war, there were many families which had difficulty in making ends meet. The extensive rise in food costs, due to failure to put a ceiling on prices has aggravated the condition of honest poor and lowered living conditions of the laboring class. They can ignore the calls of charity, but taxes and eating they cannot avoid.

The proposition to cut 10 per cent from their income to buy bonds is like heaping insult on injury to those unfortunates who are not able to force a needed increase in their pay. The Government cannot expect to eat its cake and have it also, and failure to do more than pile taxes on the lower income classes will not induce the purchase of savings but rather fill the jails when the needy lose hope, neglect their taxes and desert their jobs. No man works without incentive.

The rich can live without income for awhile on savings, but the man who has no savings needs his income to exist. When a top cut is added to the lower bottom take of higher prices and taxes, the edge-of-lower class may indicate forcibly that the failure to protect them as well as tax them is a dangerous condition of government. Read your Bibles, lawmakers and administrators. Rehoboam tried the overtax method and lost.

The six months farce regarding sugar has only benefited boarders and kept sugar from those who have to work instead of haunt stores to get the first grab at the supply and is a travesty on justice and democratic equality. I write not for myself, as I don't need sugar, being on a diet, and have bought none since the "shortage" threatened. With overtime work I had no chance to buy if I would.

My patriotism is disgusted when I see a combination "Buy Bonds" and wage-cutting campaign so wastefully organized and remember the near starving. Every little while I get another sales circular, regardless of my bond holdings. "Make you buy bonds" savors of the Axis. Too high taxes and too low amounts left from income will cut ability to buy necessities and leave goods on the shelves. Goods that have risen to twice or thrice their original price cannot be bought by those who have had a bare living wage cut both by taxes and enforced bond buying. And some authority who has more food than experience suggests that we should have larger families, otherwise we will run short of tax fodder. Yes, we will have to sacrifice, but it doesn't help to get rough about it. Are they going to take 10 per cent off the hospitals' incomes as well as tax their properties? Are we not getting a little wild in our tax propositions? W. E. ALLEN.

Washington, April 21.

Likes Post Stories

Maj. Charles Roller is not alone in thanking you for the beautiful way the Corregidor history was written. I wish to thank you also for the same and many other articles which are worth putting in albums.

"Our New Army," in daily issues, is lovely history as are also the write-ups about our handsome American character, MacArthur.

I have been a subscriber of The Post for over 20 years and am proud to acknowledge same.

Thanks for finest paper in America. GERTRUDE LEHMAN.

Washington, May 8.

Southern Highlander

In a recent edition of a leading religious publication I was amazed to read a remarkable account of our Southern Highlanders. Being one of them, born and reared in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina, I am qualified and willing to tell the truth about them.

The writer of the article seems to think that we stand in sore need of mental, moral and physical uplifting. She says, "Of the best American blood, but underfed, uneducated, badly clothed, their physical disabilities never corrected."

She says of our young people: "Their teeth rotting in their jaws, with bad tonsils, bad eyes, anemic, strengthless, hardly educated at all they took over other pieces of hilly land" . . . "Children sit all through the (school) session on boards laid across nail kegs, or crowded together, three on a seat meant for two . . . Textbooks, too battered to be acceptable to an up-and-coming, well-outfitted surburban school are (mended and put in shape) treasures inestimable to teachers trying to do their best to fit an on-coming generation for adequate citizenship . . . Many of our little fellow-Americans have the choice of staying away from school when snow is on the ground, wrapping their feet in rags tied on with a string, or walking barefoot through the snow into the meagerly heated schoolhouses."

I have gone through our mountains every hour of the 24, but never, in a single instance, have I found such conditions. I know whereof I speak concerning North Carolina, and I am fairly familiar with the mountains of Virginia. I have visited scores of schoolhouses, but never saw one where the children were so badly housed and poorly equipped as the writer states.

As a rule mountain children are healthy, rosy-cheeked, alert, intelligent, merry. The author of this astonishing information makes no exceptions, but others will bear me out in the truth that our mountaineers are not ignorant, vicious, poverty-stricken dependents upon the National Government or local charities.

During the dreadful period of reconstruction, following the War Between the States, young people grew up without educational advantages, but they never lacked intelligence. Our people are often maligned, misjudged, misrepresented by those who know nothing about them.

LILA RIPLEY BARNWELL.

Hendersonville, N. C., May 8.

No Marine "Quickies"

Much has been printed and much has been said about the screw ball "quickie" commissions.

Thus, we have officers who do not even know how to wear their uniforms and lack the faintest basic essential of military indoctrination. All of this much to the disgust of veteran officers and enlisted men.

But from all this sordid and silly picture the United States Marine Corps is excluded.

There are no "quickie" Marines, no Marines for "special duty only." Just Marines for general serivce, all devotedly hoping to serve the hard way, true to the tradition of a corps that has never let anybody down since 1775.

Wake Island was but a repetition of Bladensburg, 1812.

"Semper Fidelis."

ARTHUR C. BUCKROM.

Washington, May 11.

The Post Impressionist

Capital At War

The historian in 1980, if he is an American and thinks the way we do, will sense in the Washington of 1942 much the same atmosphere that Claude Bowers discovered for 1800, or Margaret Leech for 1860. If Washington is not now "as in 1800 and in 1950, so in 1880, the same rude colony camped in the same forest, with the same unfinished Greek temples for workrooms, and sloughs for roads" (description by the disgruntled Henry Adams), still the resemblances are remarkable.

For the same mud that sucked at the hoofs of Tom Jefferson's horse on journeys from Virginia to the new Capital is creeping along Columbia Pike and Fourteenth Street back into the heart of the city. Out in Arlington County the steam shovels and bulldozers gouging the earth beneath the barely abandoned Washington Airport have dragged forth forgotten red earth and sent it on its way to town. Streams of trucks follow each other on mysterious but purposeful ways, dropping dollops of dirt that flatten out under many wheels and merge with the asphalt.

Meanwhile, the new War Department Building rises there like the central pavilion of a huge fairground, and other trucks unload heaps of broken lumber to fill up a Virginia valley across the road. Still other and older trucks back up to this dump of evenings to salvage part of the august Federal debris.

And still the mud advances. The historian, perhaps, will recall the eruptions of aboriginal clay that broke the thin crust of civilization at the north end of the Highway Bridge and at the Fourteenth Street entrance to the Hains Point Speedway. Men digging, always digging everywhere, and not cleaning up after themselves, either. Boulevards once breached remain scarred and yellow.

On the western side of the Fourteenth Street appproach the shade trees are first lopped, then chopped, then spirited away: There will be a new superentrance to the city and the interminable waits for three lines of cars to cross the bridge south of Maine Avenue will be ended. Beyond the upheaval of ground that heralds this development the Jefferson Memorial rises pure white and sterile out of the junk of its construction—more miraculously completed than that Capitol dome which stood half finished through the early part of the Civil War. A sylvan corner of the Tidal Basin is gone and with it the several Japanese cherry tres to which women chained themselves a few months ago in a futile effort to stay the stump puller.

The chronicler will want to remember that the invasion of the pick and shovel extended beyond Independence Avenue. There and at Maine (Water), barricades appeared without warning and the struggling automobiles, multiplying to extinction, dammed up and hooted and fumed. Great pits were dug in the ground along the side of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the South Agriculture Building, and the mud trickled past them up into the Mall.

As a prelude to developments on the Mall itself the observer from the future probably will have to be told that the ancient and countrified greenhouses on Constitution Avenue at Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets had been removed about a year previously amid the cheers of urbanescent Washingtonians. These moss-grown structures were the last reminders of America's agricultural past remaining in front of the Capitol, and the last physical assurance there to the visiting farmer that his Government was anything but a vast bureaucracy. The Washington Post had scarcely celebrated the removal of these gentle anacronisms and the mounds of earth hardly settled when the urgency of war replaced them with long, gray, two-story buildings of prefabricated fiber boards. Elsewhere on the Mall, too, these rough-and-ready offices made their appearance, to the astonishment of residents returning from their final holidays of a few weeks in Florida. The Office of Emergency Management was spreading out from its headquarters in the Social Security Building, where it had pushed the handsome "Governor"—Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt — into one red-and-ivory wing. The old "Tempo E," a stucco excrescence from the last war, was rescued from landscape reformers. Next to it, and diagonally across the Fourth Street and Independence Avenue intersection from SSB, a "Tempo D" arose and sprouted the black-and-gold sign of the Office of Price Administration. Several months later OPA was debating whether to move its expanded organization out to Suitland, Md., or take over the Census Building.

Another Tempo, R, mushroomed in a little over a month ago on the northeast corner of the same intersection and was christened the "38-Day Wonder." Into this comfortable wilderness of wavy oak floors moved a mass of OEM branches, sections and units. For at least one of them this was the eighth move in a little over a year. Within a few months some of these people had been pushed out again by the expansion of the Materials Division of the War Production Board and retired to a roller-skating rink at Delaware Avenue and Canal Street.

Farther downtown the austere Post frowned over at "Post Square," where, behind a board fence, the Office of Government Reports was erecting a central information office for visitors to Washington. The Post called this prospective palace of knowledge a "madhouse." But amid the sticks and bricks that were hurled and those that lay about the streets, crowds moved groaning philosophically. Washington was again a Capital at war.

TURNER ROSE.

Razing A Labyrinth

By Ernest K. Lindley

State Restrictions On Commerce

LINDLEY

THE WAR is forcing the Nation to do something about many of the impediments and weaknesses in its economic system. For example, it has become imperative to raze a labyrinth of State restrictions on commerce. In peacetime, these restrictions have been tolerated, even though they are a burdensome nuisance, and, in many cases, without any economic or social justification.

The Constitution prohibits tariffs between States, but many of the restrictions in effect have the same effect as tariffs. They prevent free flow of commerce. The most serious interferences with the war effort due to State and local legislation are in transportation and building.

ODT Director Eastman has cited State laws governing the length of trains and the number of men in train crews and also regulating the use of passenger equipment. These, he has pointed out, slow down train movements and prevent the most efficient use of equipment.

PUBLIC ROADS Commissioner MacDonald has cited varying State regulations concerning truck operation and has suggested a standard which will remove the most serious stoppages.

The Bureau of Standards has cited the varying building codes which require changes in specifications and, in many instances, demand the use of materials which are now needed for the war.

There are almost innumerable other restrictions, ranging from State laws interfering with the employment of handicapped persons to inspection and grading of milk, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

Many of these restrictions have been imposed with the hope of obtaining local economic advantages. Many are the result of lobbying of powerful interests moved by no purpose except economic gain.

The Federal authorities primarily responsible for the war effort have appealed to the States to remove the more troublesome of these restrictions. However, even if the States promptly and unanimously collaborate, there should be some way of preventing the restoration of such restrictions after the war. A resolute Supreme Court, aware of the economic implications of many of these restrictions, could knock them out under a sensible interpretation of the commerce clause.

THE CONFERENCE on war restrictions held in Washington last week recommended also the readjustment of various State taxes—on sales, use, gross receipts, and occupations—which take a cut out of the money the Federal Government is spending.

The time may be getting ripe, however, for a more far-reaching treatment of the whole State tax problem. Inequalities in taxation have had troublesome effects on the whole national economy in peacetime. Now that Federal taxes are cutting into corporate and personal income, inequalities in State taxation become even less tolerable.

But, more important, taxes affect the operation of our economic system as a whole. During the depression years, the sales taxes to which many States resorted, held back economic recovery by sopping up purchasing power. Now the sopping up of purchasing power is necessary; so that a stiff Federal sales tax is favored by a number of New Deal economists. (Others favor, as alternatives, lower income tax exemptions, more excise taxes, heavier payroll taxes, and compulsory saving.) If Congress authorizes a sales tax, the Federal tax system will duplicate and overlap the State tax systems in almost every type of tax, except taxes on real and personal property.

This opportunity might appropriately be seized to put the whole tax system more nearly on a uniform national basis, with one personal income tax, one set of corporate income taxes, one sales tax, etc. The Federal Government could rebate to the States a percentage of these tax receipts. This would eliminate some of the most troublesome inequalities, reduce the paper work of corporate and personal tax payers, and release for more useful activities man power now tied up in duplicating and superfluous tax collecting agencies.

MOST IMPORTANT, some such an arrangement would make it easier to keep our economic system in balance. It is coming to be realized that taxes should not be levied merely to raise revenue; that they must be levied in such ways as to promote and protect the operation of the national economy. At one time it becomes necessary to lower taxes on consumption and increase them on savings. At another it is necessary to boost taxes on consumption. At another it may be desirable to stimulate business expansion in certain directions by lowering taxes on corporate profits.

The real uses of taxation to keep our economic system at a high level of production, while averting inflation as well as serious depression, are beginning to be understood. But to apply them effectively, there must be a central flexible control of the main types of taxation. The legal and political difficulties may look formidable. But sometime and somehow they must be overcome: and no better time to begin is likely to appear.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

The Bleeding Hearts

TO RETURN to the subject of the bigotry and dishonesty of the bleeding-heart liberal, I would like to recall that although most of the angrier ones whipped themselves into a lathering rage against Frank Hague in Jersey City for running the Communists out of town, not one of these individuals, not any of their little butchers'-paper intellectual weeklies, ever took after Huey Long when Huey was riding high. The explanation was that Huey was building a dictatorship in the name of the proletariat, whereas Hague's dictatorship was of the old-fashioned, political gang type, and was repressive rather than explosive. Hague was much less dangerous than Huey, for his mob-appeal obviously would not work beyond his own familiar neighborhood, whereas Huey had driven down his stakes in Arkansas and Mississippi and was drawing sights on Alabama and Georgia. Hague was strictly strong-arm. Huey not only was attended by gunmen and backed by the National Guard and the secret police of his State, who constituted a veritable gestapo, but had repealed most of the Constitutional rights of both his enemies and his unintelligent mass-following by acts of his little Reichstag in Baton Rouge.

But our bleeding-heart professed to regard Huey with amusement only and went bellering off on chipmunk hunts, led by a group of New York and Washington lawyers who had a great appetite for the free publicity derived from manifestos and mass meetings, but were not at all humble in their fees in private practice. This kind, when they come down to professional business with a client, are very practical men, although, to hear them take on about the rights of the underdog in a celebrated public case, you might think they hated money. The trick is to get vast lineage of free publicity as a great and shrewd defender of the deep principle of justice in a case which is a push-over in the court of public opinion and then sock it to them when the private clients come around crying their troubles.

THE BLEEDING-HEARTS were forever taking on about Sacco and Vanzetti, but had no time to waste on a friendless lunatic who shot Tony Cermak by mistake and could only explain that he had pains in his stomach. This man was no murderer, but just crazy, but they let him go to the chair because he had no political sex appeal

They went to town on the so-called May Day massacre in Chicago, but the Herrin massacre, which was premeditated and cold-blooded and cost more than twice as many lives, was kissed off as just one of those things which are bound to happen.

The Chicago killings were done by the police, acting under authority of Government to preserve order, and the assertion that they were a massacre is disputable. If the conditions were the same as those which were kicked up during the automotive riots in Michigan, which were not strikes but just riots, then the police had to choose between upholding constituted Government and surrendering to a mob.

But, in Herrin, not even the bleeding-hearts ever had the nerve to raise any question. The slaughter was a plain massacre and was a union enterprise, and no liberal ever raised a peep on behalf of orderly government and justice, although they all shrieked for the blood of the Chicago cops.

I USED to go to meetings of the Newspaper Guild occasionally and it shocked and baffled me to hear men professing to be liberals denounce as rats and traitors and incite all kinds of nasty persecutions against decent, courageous colleagues in the business merely because these others, at the cost of much distress and moral fortitude, refused to do their way. I knew that, on the other hand, many of those who were active in this terror and socially and politically acceptable to our liberal bleeding-hearts were not newspaper people at all, didn't belong with us, were Communists and had no mission but to destroy all freedom among us.

Our liberals became wily politicians who would hide or minimize truths which were embarrassing to their political position or deliberately lie and there is the explanation of their fall. A liberal should keep out of politics because he can't remain honest, if he ever was. When, in politics, he is confronted with the sins of his own side, he must conceal or try to justify conduct which he would condemn in his opponents and presently he succumbs to the temptation to employ every dirty dishonest trick which he believes they are using against him.

Brother, I know. I have seen them in action.

Forced Bond Buying

By Mark Sullivan

An Enlarged Social Security Tax

SULLIVAN

THE PURPOSE of the new measure, now being prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, is to get more money for the Government — by increase of existing taxes, by new taxes, or by other ways. Among the other ways proposed is "forced saving." To say, at this stage, that "forced saving" is likely to be written into the first draft of the coming law, would be too much. But it is accurate to say that this proposal gets more and more support in Washington; and that future developments are likely to increase the support.

Forced saving means, in this case, that all persons receiving wages, salaries or other form of remuneration, from any employer, would be obliged by law to put a certain portion of their income into Government bonds. Various ways of carrying out the process are proposed. By a common proposal an employe receiving, let us say, $50 a week, would be paid, say $45 in cash. The remaining $5 would be given him in the form of a Government bond. The bond would not be transferable. That is, the person receiving it could not sell it. He could only collect it from the Government when it falls due, which would be approximately at the end of the war. The purpose of this is to make sure that the bond will really be savings; and that it will be available to the owner when the war ends — when presumably there may be unemployment and the owner of the bond may have need of the money.

Thus, analyzed, it will be seen that forced saving is really an enlarged form of the social security tax. To the present small deduction from pay for social security, 1 per cent would be added, or 10 per cent or 20 per cent—whatever may be decided on, for forced saving. Few workers object to the social security tax. Probably few would object to a tax amounting to forced saving, if the amount were not excessive.

TO THE INDIVIDUAL, the advantage of forced saving is that he would have money when need comes; or, if need does not come, he would have that much capital. The individual may object, saying he prefers to do his own saving in his own way. But in wartime we are all obliged to give up many ways of saving our money, or spending it. We cannot spend it on automobiles, beyond a small limit, on gas or tires. And if a great many persons should start to save money by, for example, buying land with it, land would go to a price which would cause economic and social chaos. Either that, or the Government would be obliged to put a ceiling on the price of land. To the Government, the advantage of forced saving is that the Government would get money to pay for the war. This new source of money would be in addition to the present sale of war bonds. The two would go on together.

But, to the Government as to all of us, forced saving would have a great advantage, additional to the raising of money. Forced saving would be one means, and a most helpful means, of preventing inflation—preventing an extravagant rise in prices of everything, and disastrous rise in the cost of living. If everybody who receives wages and other remuneration, at wartime rates, is free to do with all of it as he wishes, many will wish to buy goods. Because some goods are hardly to be had at all, such as automobiles, and all goods are limited in quantity, the demand for them would boil and finally explode. Hardly could any Government price ceiling hold prices down. Just because forced saving would help prevent inflation is the largest reason for the increasing support it gets in Washington. Any summary of the spirit and attitude of both the Administration and Congress, would say there is a real wish to hold inflation in check. In that wish officials and members of Congress who formerly opposed certain measures, now accept them.

THE WHOLE PROBLEM of a new tax bill—a new bill for getting more money—is plain. The Government, as an incident of war, pays out great quantities of money. The problem of the Government is to get back such a quantity of that money as will help pay for the war, and prevent inflation.

Much of the money goes to corporations and business men. For taxing this, and taxing it heavily, the machinery already exists. Under the present tax law, or the one about to be passed, few corporations will be allowed to keep more than a tiny fraction of the excess profits they make on war contracts.

A large proportion of the money paid out by the Government for war goes to wage earners. The quantity they will receive this year, in excess of last year, or in normal years, amounts to many billions. Some of this the Government will get back by increasing taxes on small incomes. Some more it could get back by forced saving.

Moonlight Raiders

With Yanks in India

By Preston Grover

With the United States Bomber Command in India, May 12 (Wide World).—In their first eight moonlight raids, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's U. S. Army bombers destroyed or damaged about 75 Japanese planes, messed up docks and shipping at Rangoon, and showered explosives on a Japanese fleet in the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal.

During that time they lost only one plane, and that through a take-off accident rather than by enemy action.

That is a short history of a bomber command operating 10,000 miles from home, from a base which must go without identification until the Japanese learn where it is. It's enough to say that these men are stationed in the most distant place from which an American bomber command ever has operated.

They are clear around on the other side of the world from America, for if the bombs they drop on Burma were to land in the corresponding latitude on the other side they'd make a mess out of Florida.

Every one of the planes now in service against the Japanese was flown here from the United States. They came across the Atlantic, on across Africa, and then to India. From here they fly 600 to 800 miles farther to attack enemy-held targets in Burma. Moreover, they'll be ready when the time comes to attack the Japanese launching a drive against India.

Heat Up to 120 Degrees

I flew from New Delhi to visit the bomber command as the first correspondent to see them actually at work. And they really have to work, despite heat which sometimes rises to 120 degrees and doesn't get below 100 for nights on end.

When I landed at the field, big four-motored flying fortresses were being loaded for a night attack. "Just in case" the Japanese should find the place, the bombers were dispersed over the field while each plane took on tons of gasoline and tons of bombs.

Maintenance crews kept testing and adjusting the planes to the last minute, though the afternoon sun had made the metal so hot it blistered their hands. For the widest possible margin of safety, ground crews crowded in every last gallon of gasoline and every last pint of oil.

Then the great gray bulks took off, rising after a surprisingly short run, and the raid was on.

Timing is important, for the moon does not rise until late and the start must be delayed so that the moon will be high enough to light the objectives once the target is reached.

That means it will be daylight before the raiders can get out to sea again and away from the Burma coastline. It is not a pleasant thought—to be caught over enemy territory in broad daylight without a fighter escort. But that is the way raids have to be conducted sometimes.

27 Bullet Holes in One Plane

It had to be that way this time, and yet every plane got home safely, although one or two had brushes with Japanese fighters and all ran into antiaircraft fire.

One plane came home one morning with 27 bullet holes in it, including one in the gasoline tank. The bullet's still in the tank, which is of the self-sealing type, and there wasn't even any loss of gasoline.

When the Japanese want to, they can throw up a terrific antiaircraft barrage.

Capt. John E. Carmack, of Decatur, Ga., pilot of one of the fortresses, said he barged out of a white cloud at low level over the Andaman Islands to attack the Japanese fleet "and saw the prettiest sight you could imagine—like a Fourth of July celebration, with tracers of all colors racing around, shells bursting with bright flashes, and the ground down below alive with the flashes of guns and the sweeping searchlights".

Delight soon gave way to tension as the lights and the fire foscused on him. However, he got away without a scratch.

Carmack is only one of many Southerners in this command. In fact, Southerners make up slightly more than one-third of the crews which actually operate the planes.

Perhaps it's because they were chosen on the assumption India's heat wouldn't bother them so much. The balance come from about every part of the United States, with small-town and small-city boys predominating.

From the larger cities are Sergt. Walter C. Karol, of New York, engineer-gunner; Pilot Paul J. Long and Sergt. George C. Knippel, engineer-gunner, from Denver; Second Lieut.-Navigator Milton J. Svoboda, Portland, Oreg.; Second Lieut. Bombardier Bruno C. Del Missier, Seattle, Wash.; Sergt Frederick W. Blanchard, radio operator-gunner, Washington, D. C., 1614 O Street Northwest, Lieut. Harvin H. Palmer, bombardier, Los Angeles, and Second Lieut. Kenneth F. Horner, bombardier, New Orleans.

Squadron Commander Maj. Donald M. Keiser—one of the "seniors" at 28—is from McComb, Ohio. Other pilot officers selected at Random include Lieut. Delmer J. Rogers, Munger, Mich.; Lieut. Charles E. Blankenhorn, Great Falls, Mont.; Capt. Willard A. Fountain, Hialeah, Fla.; Lieut. John B. Holst, Savannah, Ga.; Lieut. James H. Keenan, Van Nuys, Calif; Frank D. Sharp, Salem, Oreg. and Frank W. Delong, jr., Gainesville, Ga.

The bomber command has set up a little piece of home in this sun-baked spot on the banks of the sacred River Ganges. They have absolutely no fear of "losing face" in their dealings with the Indians, and if a piece of common labor isn't going fast enough they just pitch in and work beside the coolies. This is shocking to other "Europeans."

Only Apple Pie in India

What's more, they run their own kitchen, using local help only for dishwashing and such, and as a result along the entire 2000-mile course of the Ganges there is only one place where you can get pancakes and sirup for breakfast. That's here. This probably also is the only place in India where you're likely to find apple pie on the menu.

Despite the heat and the fact their base is located in the midst of a scorched plain that is just as flat and as jungle-free as Kansas, the morale of this outfit is high.

If they do complain, it's only about the heat, about the holy cattle which get in front of their jeeps—and about the poor mail service. Most haven't had a letter since they got here months ago, but all are looking forward to the day when mail now believed held up in Australia finally gets through.

One bomber crewman, on the other hand, has had prodigious luck. During the past week he received letter No. 64 from his girl back home.

Actually he's received only 14 letters from her, so he figures that 50 more are somewhere en route.

"My girl's in college," he explained with a grin, "and hasn't anything to do but write."

As The Curtain Rises

By Barnet Nover

Prologue In The Crimea?

NOVER

EVEN NOW, despite recent developments in the Crimea, it may be a bit premature to assume that the uneasy stalemate that obtained on the Eastern Front during the winter months has definitely and finally ended, that the long-anticipated storm is about to break out.

There have been other bursts of activity on that front during recent weeks. But they lacked continuity. The German operations in the Crimea, though on a larger scale than any attempted by the Wehrmacht in Russia since the end of the Battle of Moscow, can conceivably belong in the same category. In other words, the main show may not yet have begun. But the fighting in the Crimea certainly looks like the prologue to that main show.

HITLER was always a man in a hurry. He was never in more of a hurry than now.

The enormous margin of superiority Germany once possessed on land and in the air has been whittled down. According to Winston Churchill, German losses of man power on the Eastern Front have been greater than all the losses suffered by the Reich in the 4½ years of the First World War. Her production of war materiel has for some time been at its peak and may, through a shortage of labor, be declining. American and British war production is rapidly moving into high gear.

In the meantime, Hitler now faces a problem which he has never had to deal with before. Up to now in every one of his campaigns—from the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, to the attack on Russia 11½ months ago—he has not needed to employ more than a thin screen of troops to protect his rear. The possibility that the Allies will this spring or summer open a second European or land front is one he can no longer ignore. Germany's reserves are not inexhaustible. The more men and planes and guns Hitler keeps in the west the fewer he will have for operations against Russia. The larger the army he hurls against the Soviet Union, the greater the danger that the Allies will be able successfully to attack him from the rear.

What applies to man power applies equally to air power. And this particular problem facing him is no longer theoretical but actual; no longer prospective but immediate.

Hitler could write off last year's R. A. F. attacks on German and German-held cities as the not-too-costly price he had to pay for the tremendous territorial gains his armies were achieving in the East. The destructiveness of the present British aerial offensive against Germany is so great and promises to become so very much greater that to ignore it may lead to Germany's ruin.

For all these and other reasons we must assume that Hitler will strike soon and with every ounce of force that Germany possesses. Nor is it in the least wise to underestimate that force.

IN THE MONTHS that have elapsed since Hitler assumed the defensive in Russia he has not been sitting still. Every move he has made since then has been to a greater or lesser degree in preparation for a large-scale spring offensive that may decide the outcome of the war.

Pressure has been put on such satellite states as Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria to provide cannon fodder for the German war machine. Those countries and others in occupied France have been drained of industrial and agricultural man power to supplement Germany's badly strained labor supply.

The Nazi garrisons in Norway have been strengthened. Laval was hauled out of the dust bin and placed in supreme power at Vichy. Mussolini was given his marching orders at a conference held in Salzburg.

In an effort to force the United States to withdraw naval strength employed in the protection of the North Atlantic lifeline to Russia Hitler indulged in the reckless employment of submarines. Those U-boats have done considerable damage, but at heavy price to Germany's undersea fleet. In occupied Europe Nazi firing squads have been busier than ever in an effort to cow the population and thus forestall an uprising while German armies are engaged in Russia. And in Germany herself the Nazi screws have been turned tighter.

THESE EFFORTS have not always achieved the success Hitler desired. This may be one reason why Hitler's anticipated offensive failed to come off on schedule. But that offensive, late or not, is on the way.

The foray on the Crimea, the persistent large-scale bombing of Malta, now reaching a new crescendo of ferocity; the heightened activity in the Mediterranean where three British destroyers have recently been sunk—these are storm signals warning us that what Churchill has described as "a stormy lull" is soon about to end.

The Gallup Poll

8 in 10 Approve Roosevelt's Handling of Job; Main Criticism Is 'Pampering' of Labor Unions

Princeton, N. J., May 12.—Despite American military reverses in the Philippines, the personal popularity of President Roosevelt continues at a high level throughout the United States. Approximately eight voters in every ten approve, in general, of the way he is handling his job as President in these crucial days of war emergency.

Public confidence in the President is measured at regular intervals by American Institute of Public Opinion polls on the question, "In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way Roosevelt is handling his job today?" The latest result, together with the trend in recent months, is shown below:

	Approve	Disapprove	Undec.
November 1941 (Before Pearl Harbor)	72%	19%	9%
January, 1942	84	9	7
March	78	13	9
Today	78	13	9

The poll reveals, however, that while the great majority express confidence in the President's leadership, many have some fault to find with one or more of his policies.

Approximately 30 per cent of those who approve of him say that there are some things he is doing which they do not particularly like.

Their criticisms fall into three main catergories, as follows:

The first is that he is "showing too much favoritism toward labor unions." Voters express this criticism in many different ways, such as "he allows labor unions to get away with murder," "he's pampering the labor unions," "he isn't tough enough with labor leaders."

The second criticism is that "he doesn't delegate enough power," "he's a poor administrator because he tries to do too much himself." Typical of this group is the comment, "He isn't willing to fire a person who has outlived his usefulness." Others put it more strongly:

"He won't fire the deadheads."

The third most frequent criticism centers on Government spending for nonwar purposes. "The Administration is spending too much money on unnecessary frills," is the most common statement of this group. "The Government," according to others, "is boondoggling with defense money."

All the above criticisms come from voters who, while they find fault with specific policies, say that in general they approve of the way the President is handling his task.

The fact that Roosevelt has the confidence of 78 per cent of the country does not mean that the Democratic Party will poll any such proportion of votes in the Congressional elections this fall.

The institute's index is a measure of confidence in the President as a leader and as a personality, and is not an index of party strength.

The President was reelected with 55 per cent of the major party vote in 1940. A measurement of Democratic strength at the present time was recently completed by the institute. It indicated about 58 per cent for the Democrats, 42 per cent for the Republicans.

Translated in terms of seats in the House of Representatives, this would lead to a Democratic gain of approximately 38 seats, the institute estimates, if elections were held at this time.

Italians 'Desperate' About War, But Still Hope For Axis Victory

By the United Press

Lisbon, May 12.—Italy is as desperate about the war as France was before her defeat, an American said on arrival here today with the second group of Western Hemisphere nationals from Rome to await exchange from Axis internees now crossing the Atlantic.

He denied stories of antiwar riots that have come out of Italy from time to time, however, and said discontent has yet to take violent form.

"The people are not so dumb," he commented. "They know they are helpless under the Heinies and therefore are hopeless.

"Food shortages are noticeable, and there are many queues outside stores."

Venezuelan and Bolivian consular officials in the party agreed that the situation in Italy is not good and said the Italians are eager for peace.

William F. Cole, jr., American Embassy secretary in Rome, headed 24 United States nationals, including 14 without official status from Greece, among the 97 persons in the second of the four exchange contingents which will sail for America about May 17 aboard the Swedish liner Drottningholm. The liner left New York last Thursday with more than 900 Axis diplomatic and consular officials and nationals.

Starvation in Greece

Diana Psaki, beautiful American girl who left Greece only 10 days ago to join the party at Rome, confirmed the stories of many people dying daily of hunger in the streets of Greek cities and towns.

Many others have gone insane because of their plight, she said. Foodstuffs are all but exhausted, and most domestic animals have been eaten.

She believed that the world will have to send food to the Greek people, who are threatened with both starvation and epidemics.

Carlos Oressoli, Peruvian vice-consul in Genoa, said he was convinced the people of that city still hope for an Axis victory. There have been no manifestations of feeling against Premier Mussolini there of late.

The food situation is fair, he added, and there are no hungry people on the streets. Genoa has not been bombed recently, and the effects of early R. A. F. raids have vanished.

Some of the Latin American consular officials said that at first the Italians treated them roughly and made them stay in their homes. Later they changed their attitude and allowed complete freedom.

Amazed by Ample Food

The Colombian consul general in Rome, for instance, was allowed 90 gallons of gasoline monthly for motorcar pleasure trips.

All of the arrivals were amazed, however, that they could eat in Portugal without restrictions and that shops were filled with foodstuffs.

The first thing most asked for on reaching hotels was a bath.

(A Lisbon dispatch reaching London said a train bringing an exchange contingent from Germany was expected in the Portuguese capital on Thursday.)

President Creates New Air Medal

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt authorized yesterday the establishment of a new "air medal" to be awarded to persons in the armed services who distinguish themselves while on a flight.

The executive order creating the medal did not describe it, but it stipulated that no more than one shall be awarded to an individual. For additional meritorious achievements a bar or other device may be awarded to be worn with the medal.

Aerial feats subsequent to September 8, 1939, may be given recognition, the order said, by award of the medal.

Batt Resigns As WPB Director Of Materials

William L. Batt resigned last night as WPB director of materials because of the pressure of his numerous other jobs in the war program.

Batt announced the appointment of A. I. Henderson, who has been deputy director and closely associated with Batt in the materials field since the creation of the National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940.

Batt remains as chairman of the requirements committee of the WPB, American member of the combined raw materials board established last January by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, coordinator of the Russian aid program and chairman of the United States-Canada coordinating committee.

Batt is from Philadelphia, where he was president of S. K. F. Industries, Inc. Menderson is from New York.

On This Page

WALTER LIPPMANN — Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
MARK SULLIVAN — Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ERNEST LINDLEY — Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
BARNET NOVER — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
WESTBROOK PEGLER—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Retreat League Reelects Officers

Officers were reelected last night by the Washington Lay Women's Retreat League. They are, Mrs. Joseph A. Egan of St. Gabriel's, president; Mrs. F. W. Landvoight of Nativity, vice president; Lucy Goldsborough of St. Peter's, secretary; and Pauline Donnelly of Holy Comforter.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed

"Surprise, girls! Look what we have for first prize this week."

A fascinating collection of semi-precious and simulated "Birthstones" in unusual settings, for that "very special" birthday, wedding anniversary or graduation gift.

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Tydings Promises to Reveal 'Startling' Waste

The Tydings Special Senate committee on nonessential Government operations yesterday promised "startling" disclosures on waste use of expensive equipment in Government offices.

Senator Tydings (Democrat) of Maryland, chairman of the committee, said the committee soon will report equally startling findings on "unessential operations, misuse of space, duplication and overlapping."

The investigation into office equipment carried the committee into the second phase of its inquiry. Staff investigators are now cataloguing returns on a special questionnaire on departmental use of photographic and duplicating machinery, and auxiliary equipment.

First reports on this questionnaire "reveal that there are hundreds of machines in the departments and agencies which are not being fully utilized and that apparently many such machines, though being used by the department or agency, are not used for work essential to the war effort," Tydings said in a statement for the committee.

"The Government's investment in these machines represents millions of dollars and in view of the curtailment of further production of these machines those now either lying idle or only being used for a small period of time could very readily be made available to the war agencies where they are particularly needed."

The statement said a committee staff is now compiling comparative material on the equipment survey and data from earlier questionnaires on space and personnel, preliminary to its first report to the Senate.

Factual Basis for Transfer

One of the objectives of the investigation is to establish a factual basis for transferring surplus workers in nonwar agencies to war work and obtaining full use of all available space and equipment in the war effort. Together with the Byrd committee on nonessential spending, the Tydings group is attempting to lay a groundwork for removal of unnecessary Government activities and duplications.

Tydings said he is "pleased with the many developments looking to more efficient use of the Government agencies in the war effort." But he said that changes to date "have accomplished a small portion of the great benefits to be derived from an unrestricted effort to place the Government on a total war basis."

Most Equipment Covered

The equipment questionnaire, sent to all Federal agencies, asked detailed data on the amount and use of photographic equipment, mimeographs and all similar machines, offset type duplicating equipment, such as rotaprints, type or plate duplicating equipment, such as multigraphs, photostat and blueprint equipment, addressing machines and gathering, collating, stitching, folding, punching, drilling, cutting, trimming, stapling and similar machines, with all auxiliary equipment.

"It is the intention of this inquiry that there should be reported all equipment under the jurisdiction of the department or agency notwithstanding its location, condition or use," Tydings wrote bureau chiefs.

Department officials were called on to elaborate the type of work being performed on these machines and to certify whether all equipment reported is necessary to the continued operation of the particular agency. They must certify the number of hours the machines are in use each day.

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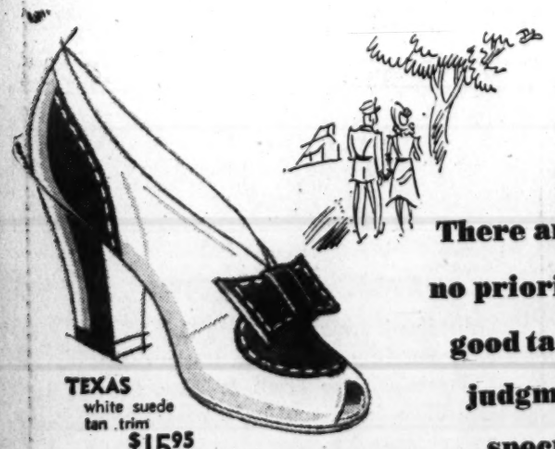

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Father's Sight Returns

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

SEES HIS DAUGHTER, 7, FIRST TIME—After eight years of total blindness, Frank Kubiak looks at his daughter, Jeanette, 7. Kubiak, 44, of Detroit, attributes the return of his sight to a fall less than two weeks ago. He tripped while his son was pulling him from the path of an auto

Housing Shortage Studied By District Church Groups

By Robert Tate Allan
Post Church Editor

The acute housing situation here yesterday stirred action among several church groups.

The Methodist youth groups of the District and Maryland announced plans for studying the housing situation with the cooperation of the Federation of Churches' social welfare department and the Alley Dwelling Authority.

The Rev. Francis W. McPeek, director of the federation's welfare unit, in a statement to The Post, urged immediate passage of the Lanham Act, and severe punishment for rent racketeers.

And the Rev. Nicholas DeCarlo, rector of Holy Rosary Catholic Church at Third and F Streets Northwest, in another statement condemned laxity of fire and health regulations in permitting deterioration of a vacant dwelling three doors from his church.

Through tours of slums, slum-clearance projects, and special Sunday night study sessions, the youths hope to spur interest in housing conditions among group members; introduce ways of improving housing; show the relationship between housing and citizenship, and demonstrate Christian interest in housing.

The project is being sponsored by the Youth Fellowship Commissions on Community Service of the Washington West and East Methodist Districts, embracing more than 100 churches in the District and Maryland. Miss Virginia Horsman, of Rosedale Methodist Church, is East commissioner, and Ray Rossiter, of Foundry Church, West commissioner.

Tour Rooming Houses

Chairman of the individual Methodist churches' youth fellowship commissions on community service recently toured the rooming house districts between Fifth and Thirteenth Streets Northwest, as well as other areas, and other tours are planned following the Sunday group studies, acording to Mr. McPeek.

The church groups will follow up the housing study with a study of the public health problem, in September, he said.

Mr. McPeek told The Post that the housing was selected as the opening phase of the special studies because "housing is the basic cause of many community evils."

"Clean, healthful housing for every family and person in Washington is desired," he said, "so that the war may be directed by the Government efficiently and without interruption; workers of all wage brackets will be able to afford decent place to live without sacrificing other necessities of life; health and morals of all citizens—white and Negro—may be conserved; and Washington may be a beautiful Capital behind, as well as before the 'marble facade.'"

"The Lanham Act for the District of Columbia must be passed immediately," declared Mr. McPeek, "and provide enough money for the construction of all homes and rooms necessary. The Alley Dwelling Authority must be permitted to continue its fine work of demolishing hideous slums. Private builders must be willing to build homes within the reach of as many citizens as possible, and to let the Government build for the rest.

"Legislation that would abolish the operation of substandard dwellings must be passed with teeth and be enforced by a group of inspectors who know their jobs and aren't afraid.

"Rent racketeers must be punished every time they are caught—and punished severely. They are worse than criminals for they make criminals. Administration of the Rent Control Act must continue on its present efficient level."

Father DeCarlo said in his statement:

"For more than three years the taxpayers in the vicinity of the block between F and G and Third Streets Northwest, have seen No. 611 Third Street deteriorate to the point that makes it a grave threat to their lives, and to the values of their properties.

"Every window and every door has been broken, rats and vermin infest the property, tramps and worse make the gaunt structure a meeting place. Fire after fire has occurred there. Still the structure is not boarded up, nor made safe for the neighborhood.

"Such a disgraceful state of affairs would not last long if a piece of property of this sort were allowed to run on Connecticut Avenue. Why, then, should the District Commissioners profess such a punctilious respect for the rights of the property owner, when the latter insists upon keeping a dismal wreck on Third Street? Class discrimination should not suspend the rigid enforcement of the fire and health regulations anywhere in Washington."

FBI Reports 3% Crime Increase

A Federal Bureau of Investigation survey revealed yesterday that there was a 3.3 per cent increase in crime during the first three months of 1942 over the corresponding period last year.

At the same time, the FBI reported a marked decrease in the percentage of murders throughout the country. This was due, it was stated, to a decrease in the numbers of murders in cities with populations of from 25,000 to 100,000.

In cities of populations over 100,000, however, there was a 4.1 per cent increase over the 1941 rate, the FBI said.

The survey also disclosed an 8 per cent increase in rape cases, a 4.2 per cent rise in felonious assaults, a 5.4 per cent in larceny and a 1.7 per cent in auto thefts.

Judge Overrules Duress Pleas In Civil Service Theft Case

Protests by defense counsel that statements from two defendants were obtained by G-men under duress were overruled by Justice James W. Morris yesterday in the District Court trial of five persons charged with stealing Civil Service Commission records.

Discussion concerning admissability of the statements began Monday noon and took all day yesterday, requiring Judge Morris to excuse the jury from the courtroom.

Yesterday's discussions concerned protests by Lawrence L. Haynes and Miss Katherine Kay, defendants, that statements they made about their part in the case were obtained "under a series of circumstances" having the elements of duress or involuntariness.

Haynes, who has been described by the Government as an employe of Standard Business Service where allegedly stolen records were said to have been taken, contended he had been ill with a cold and in no condition to sign papers in full knowledge of what he was doing.

FBI Agents Questioned

In personally examining FBI agents, Haynes also asked the question: "Was I not told to sign the statements for my own protection, as feeling was running high outside about the case?"

He received a denial to the same question posed to FBI Agents John W. Core and Robert S. Wahab, who were among six investigators called to the stand to testify about statements made to them by defendants.

Haynes also protested his signing of a slip of paper giving FBI permission to place him in custody for two nights in February, 1941, when the investigation of the alleged theft began. The slip stated that his consent to be placed in custody would be for his "personal safety." Haynes charged that this also was a form of intimidation.

When questioned by Assistant District Attorney Charles B. Murray, prosecutor, the FBI agents testified that Haynes made his statements and signed them voluntarily without threat of violence or promise of benefits.

Wanted to Be "Free of It"

Miss Kay, whom the Government has characterized as financial secretary of the Standard Business Service, took the stand in her own behalf and under examination by Prosecutor Murray admitted her statements were true, although she signed them in the thought that she was under compulsion to do so.

"I made the statements," she testified under further questioning, "because I wanted to be out of the whole thing, free of it, I though: it would bring things to an end quicker."

Her counsel, Sol M. Alpher, elicited the statement from her that she had been highly nervous when FBI agents first approached her about the case. She testified that she asked the agents whether she should have a lawyer, but the agents replied she did not need one.

Sergeant York May Seek Seat Of Rep. Gore

Pall Mall, Tenn., May 12 (AP).—Alvin C. York, mountaineer hero of World War I, is "considering" running for the Democratic nomination to Congress from Tennessee's Fourth District.

"I figure that Albert Gore (Democrat), Tennessee, the incumbent Fourth District Representative, is young and could fill a place in the fighting forces," York said today. "So it looks like it might be a good thing if I could take his place in Congress."

The Pall Mall farmer, who last week was offered a major's commission in the Army ground forces, said he would confer with Secretary of War Stimson within the next two weeks regarding the commission.

Sumner Welles' Ex-Wife Injured

New York, May 12 (AP).—Mrs. Esther Slater Kerrigan, former wife of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, fainted and fell in front of a subway train today.

Three cars passed over her, but her life was saved because she had fallen between the tracks. She was treated for head lacerations at the Roosevelt Hospital and remained there under medical observation. Her husband, Col. Joseph J. Kerrigan, said Mrs. Kerrigan was on her way to visit Red Cross headquarters here when the accident occurred in the B. M. T. station at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

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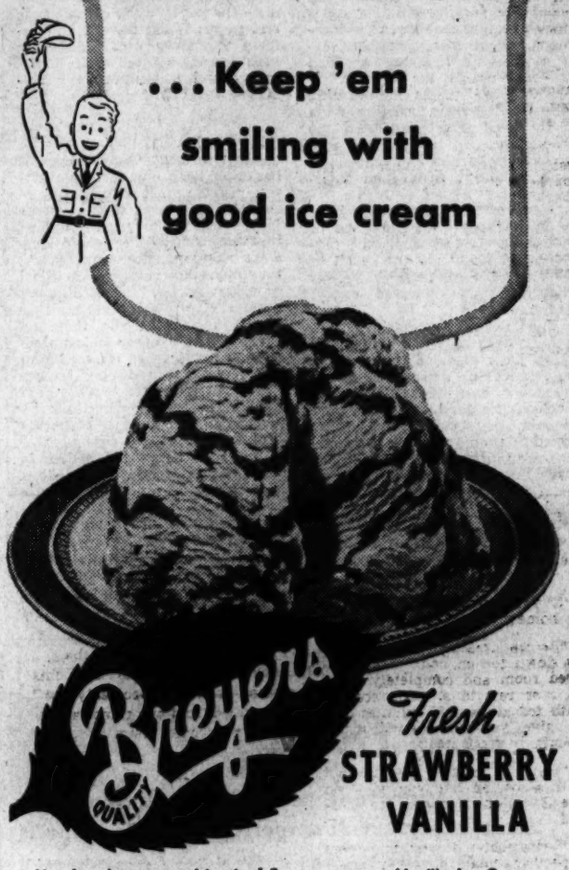

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The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

How to Make a Career Woman Scream

"Now, I have a perfectly stunning tweed country suit marked down to $39.50 I'd like to show you . . ."

"I suppose, of course, Miss X, you drive your own car?"

"Say, I wonder if you couldn't play hookey awhile next Thursday? I'm having some of the girls in for luncheon and bridge . . . Well, couldn't you run out for just a little while?"

"I do so envy you your work! It must be so fascinating!"

"But they're all wearing the lighter shades in summer dresses. Oh, but of course, you can always have them cleaned . . . No I don't think you'll be able to find anything dark—you see they're just showing the pastels . . ."

"Now, don't tell me you wouldn't be perfectly crazy to get back to your job after a week or so!"

"Just what are your hobbies, Miss X?"

"You know I'd like to have something interesting to do and make a little extra money. Of course, I haven't had any training, but I've always been good at meeting people. Do you suppose there's any place in your office they could slip me in?"

"But there are some very good names on this committee . . . and besides you wouldn't have to come to every one of the meetings."

"You hurry too much. You could get just as much done—if not more—if you'd just take things as they come."

"I can't see why you make such a slave of yourself to your job. You ought to get around more and mix with people."

"How would you like to take over our house this summer? It would be such a good outing for you—and we really would like to have some responsible person there to look after things."

"Now, if you're busy, just say so and I'll run along. I just thought as I was downtown I would stop by your office to say hello?"

"Whatever do you do with your evenings?"

"The whole thing is never to work when you're tired. Just go to the rest room and lie down."

"If you feel bad, why don't you go home?"

"Before dressing for the party lie down for an hour in a darkened room and completely relax . . . or rest in a warm scented bath for at least 30 minutes . . . or give yourself the Cleopatra 45-minute mask treatment . . ."

"Well, of course, it's different with a woman like you who can spend all her money on herself . . ." ! ! !

"Remember that men employers expect a woman to be exquisitely groomed at all times . . . that men abhor straggly hair and prefer a smooth freshly coiffed head . . . that men expect you always to keep your make-up fresh and have that immaculate look but not, of course, to primp publicly or spend too much time in the rest room . . . that men do not like women in offices who argue, who have opinions, who talk back, who say 'no' instead of 'yes,' that men want cheerfulness, smiles, gayety . . . that men prefer nylon to rayon stockings . . . that men demand 100 per cent efficiency . . . that men want women who are pleasantly servile . . . that men prefer . . . men like . . . men want . . ."

Care Gives Lustrous Locks

Because of the ingenuity of Mia Slavenska, prima ballerina, of the Ballet Russe, her red-gold hair is always becomingly and attractively coiffed. In picture above, the dancer has arranged her luxuriant hair with bangs, upswept at the sides and curls nestling at base of neck

Shampoos and Much Brushing Aid Dancer's 'Crowning Glory'

By Martha Ellyn

RESOURCEFULNESS is an outstanding characteristic of Mia Slavenska, prima ballerina of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo who is appearing this week at the National Theater. The many roles she plays necessitates varied coiffure arrangements for her lovely red-gold, naturally wavy hair.

"Being on the move constantly, I can not have a regular and favorite person to care for my hair, so I shampoo and set my hair," explained Miss Slavenska yesterday. Since I prespire constantly while dancing it is necessary that I shampoo my hair three or four times a week. But doing this is not an unpleasant chore."

Miss Slavenska's particular formula for keeping her luxuriant copper colored hair shiny is a simple one—her favorite cake of soap and water. Since by all the rules of beauty, the soap is not rubbed directly on to the hair, I asked if she did not find this method harmful. "Decidedly not," she replied. And one glance at her lovely hair corroborates her statement.

Shampoo Method

"The method is rather a one-half to three-fourths method," said Miss Slavenska. "After I have thoroughly washed and rinsed my hair, I let it get half dry and then set it into shape. When about three-fourths dry, I comb it out—never waiting until it is thoroughly dry, for if I do, it looks like a curly lamb. If I wash it at 8 o'clock in the morning it will be finished by ten and I can then go out."

And Miss Slavenska added that she considers the brushing of hair very necessary to its vitality. This she does religiously each day for a considerable number of strokes.

It is the classical hair-dos that this ballerina likes most. She is her own stylist. When doing a classical dance as "The Nutcracker," she parts her hair in the middle drapes it to the back, and wears a snood. In the ballet, "Vienna, 1814," she parts it in the middle, takes it down in a rather slick arrangement, ending in long braids. For "Gaite Parisienne," the hair is worn with bangs, long curls down the back, ribbon-tied. The "Magic Swan" is when she takes her hair high up in the back ending in curls, wearing bangs over her forehead.

Exercises Daily

Exercises to keep limber and to slenderize the midriff and hips, Miss Slavenska thinks very necessary. Dancing, she says, does not do any of these things. She practices the bending-at-the-waist method, takes midriff exercises and also the hip movements.

Her diet is a very simple one. And she warns that when the diet is not watched the results are noticeable. Fruit juice, coffee with milk, rye toast with no butter, only jam, makes up her breakfast menu, when dancing or on vacation.

The only difference between her dancing and vacation diets is that she eats her dinner at the lunch hour. It usually consists of steak, spinach, her favorite vegetable (no potatoes at any time), a vegeable salad and coffee. When she eats lunch in the middle of the day and dinner at night, the luncheon often consists of a mixed vegetable salad and coffee. After dancing she often eats a baked apple or fruit gelatine and coffee.

Although a not too liberal diet is the one Miss Slavenska follows, yet she likes nothing better than to cook native Yugo Slavia dishes. Goulash, peppers filled with rice and meat, weinerschnitzel and "dzuvedz" are all in her cooking repertoire. "Dzuvedz" is made by cooking rice with tomatoes, adding onions that have been browned in olive oil, and meat (lamb, pork and beef), seasoned with pepper, salt and paprika and thickened with flour. This concoction is allowed to cook slowly for a long time.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Deprived of Her Father's Valued Counsel, Because He Is Officer in Foreign Service and Distrustful Of Mother's Judgment, Girl Asks Advice on Marrying

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a girl 19, a junior in college and very much in love with a young man, 23, who is a graduate student in his last year of medical school. We have only known each other two months and have been engaged only three weeks. Although this may seem too short an acquaintanceship to justify the intent to marry, we realize that we have found, in each other, the one person in the world we had hoped to meet.

We have spent hours at a stretch just talking together, discovering how the other's mind works; discussing our philosophies, our wants and needs, our likes, our histories, our failings, etc. So it isn't just physical attraction that draws us together. There is also mutual admiration and enjoyment of personality, and a desire to make the most and best of a potential future life together.

However, he has agreed with the Navy Department to enlist immediately after his graduation, next October; and how we can be married before he leaves is the problem. My father is an officer in the foreign service, so it is impossible to talk with him, as I normally would do. My mother and I have never been as close as we should be. We have never been able to speak the same language, and while I treat her with respect and consideration, I could not accept her judgment as dependable—undoubtedly because of a certain instance of unworthy behavior on her part, which I happen to know about and cannot forgive. I don't know whether she realizes I know about the episode, as I have never had the courage to inquire. But my trust in her was destroyed, and I could not turn to her with a major problem.

John and I want to be married next month. This means, however, that we would have to be married secretly—as we have no money to live on together; and we must continue in school to receive our degrees. It is important that he should have his, before leaving for war; and I must have mine to become self-supporting while he is away. Everyone says that people contracting secret marriage are evading their debt to society. But is it so awful that we want to marry and be that much more tied together?—so that he will have something to work for and come back to, and I will have something to remember?

We realize that it is difficult for such marriages to work out satisfactorily; but we want, so much, to be everything to each other, and we want to do it on the level. We profess to be Christians, and that explains why, to us, being together means being married. We want, so fiercely, to belong to each other that this desire is becoming more and more of a problem each time we meet. The knowledge that our lives cannot be properly joined until, and if, he returns from war makes us embittered—as only people experiencing such a situation can be.

If we marry, another problem is potential children. If I am to continue in school and graduate, we cannot possibly have a child. I would need premarital instruction, and so far as I know, the nearest marriage clinic is in Philadelphia. Are there good doctors in Washington who give such counsel for a reasonable fee?

Please give us your views, Miss Haworth. Don't you think we are doing the right thing in planning to be married, when we are so sure of each other and love one another so completely? Sincerely.

CYNTHIA C.

Case of Yielding To War Hysteria

DEAR CYNTHIA: Supposing you and your beau are intelligent, emotionally well balanced young persons, you would not dream—in normal times—of plunging headlong into secret marriage, on the heels of a sudden, overwhelming conviction of affinity. John would want to get at least a toehold in his professional field before assuming a householder's responsibilities; and both would agree that you should finish your college education before staging the wedding. Indeed, you probably would fancy yours a "match made in Heaven"—just by virtue of the fact that there was that year of enforced waiting for both: a year during which you must complete your schooling while John "dug in" as a substantial wage-earner, prior to becoming a family man.

Therefore, the blunt truth of your current dither is this: Far from being a pair of romantic martyrs, martyred by circumstances, you are yielding, irrationally and weakly, to war hysteria, with its immemorial, insidious goading of young men and maids to mate and reproduce, willy-nilly, without regard for the consequences—present or future, individual or general. Your "fierce desire to belong to each other," in the here and now, a desire which is "becoming more of a problem each time you meet," tells plainly that unbridled sexual (or reproductive) urgency is the ascendant emotion stampeding you in the direction of elopement.

An overpowering physical attraction is one thing; and love is something else, and infinitely greater. By their manifestations ye shall know their difference. Sexuality—now impelling you to treat with folly—seeks ruthlessly to override all rational deterrents in claiming gratification. Love invokes the peace that passeth understanding; it is an emotion that is self-complete. Shared by two, who recognize their irresistible kinship of soul, it brings all good within their immediate experience; and elevates them to a level of consciousness where they exist irrevocably as one—even when physical companionship is prohibited. True mutual love can have no traffic with shifty compromise, clinging fear or frustrated bitterness. It is, primarily, an exalting adventure of the soul which, if nobly engaged, yields equally great dividends in all circumstances.

In my opinion, many things considered (not the least of which is your immaturity), you and John should postpone marriage plans until conclusion of the war; or until conclusion of that phase of it which is to claim his full-time service; a period which we may optimistically assume will be substantially less than five years, at most. You may argue: "But suppose he should not come back—" As to that, I was reading an article on war marriages only today, which reminds that 39 out of every 40 soldiers returned from World War I—many of them to "war brides" who were already rueing their hasty commitment.

Yet, assuming that he is slated to give his life in his country's defense, and that yours is a bona fide love—you can sustain his morale (in the time you have) at least as well in the role of loyal sweetheart as you could in the role of undercover wife; and probably better; since if he is a normally conscientious man, he would worry excessively about the possible penalties to you of the latter status. You, too, would be progressively burdened by such worries—with the net result that you would become a more dispiriting than cheerful companion to him.

Come what may, the course of action calculated to give you both the largest portion of happiness with least regret consists in waiting, heroically and hi h heartedly, to be married joyously before the world—if marriage is to be. And if you feel you simply cannot bear to postpone "being together" for the duration—then my advice is to begin planning now a quiet wedding, to be beautifully solemnized in a religious ceremony in the presence of family and friends, immediately following John's graduation. But don't elope—or your idyll will eventually crash in ruins about your head!

If you shrink from facing and overcoming possibly formidable parental opposition to a graduation-week wedding, festively celebrated, then you definitely lack the stamina, force and decisiveness of character a girl must have, in order to contrive a good wartime marriage of no other materials than two persons' resourcefulness and faith in each other. If you decide to stage the wedding next October, your mother will surely direct you to a good physician for pre-marital instruction. But if she should fail that responsibility, I suggest you put the question to me again and I shall answer it privately—since reputable medical men are ethically opposed to "preferential" publicity.

M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Lean on Backbone for Good Posture

By Ida Jean Kain

GET OUT of the lazy habit of leaning against your stays or your belt buckle. If you will lean against your backbone instead, you can prevent that middle spread at any age.

To get the idea, sit down on the floor with the hips against a wall, legs extended straight out in front. Contract the abdominal muscles. Start with the lower abdominals and keep pulling up and in until the small of the back is pressed flat against the wall. Hold it! Now, you are leaning on your backbone. Try to sit that way for five minutes.

Don't Slump

When you sit in a straight back chair you can get that same feeling of firmness through the middle of your figure. Don't slump and let the small of your back cave in. Make your spinal column support you and it will be easy for your to maintain good posture.

I almost hesitate to mention that word. A member of my family pointed out that I seem to be partial to the subject. She asked, "Do you write on posture when you can't think of anything else to write on?" After that I didn't mention it for two whole weeks.

I am not interested in posture for posture's sake. I don't believe you should stand straight all the time or try to hold yourself rigidly erect under all circumstances. It is important to relax your muscles during inactivity. And when you are tired you should take your weight off your feet. If you can do it, lie down and let go with all your muscles.

Keep Correct Alignment

Your natural posture shouldn't be rigid but it should be erect. Slumping should not feel more comfortable than holding yourself up. During activity of any kind—sitting, standing or moving about—your body is more efficient when in correct alignment. You tire much less easily than you do when your line-up is poor.

I am concerned with posture because it is a fairly direct index to your health. It might be only laziness that is keeping you from standing erect. But again, there might be some underlying cause which is having a bad effect on your health. Perhaps your three meals a day do not add up to vitality. Or you may be chronically fatigued from skimping on your sleeping hours. Or, your posture may reflect the lack of vigorous exercise. It takes a certain amount of exercise to keep the muscles of the body in excellent tone. This is particularly true of the trunk muscles. They're there not only to keep you in shape but to hold your abdominal organs in place. When you allow them to relax—as you do when you lean against them—gravity wins. Your organs sag and crowd each other and your whole system functions less efficiently. It takes muscular tonicity to lean against your backbone. Start leaning!

Skin Cleansing, Beauty Essential

Hollywood.—There are many beauty routines practiced by Hollywood notables. But Bette Davis, working in Warner Bros.' "Now, Voyager," considers what Perc Westmore calls the "Beauty Retirement Plan" the most important.

"Each woman develops her own particular beauty routine, but each one should include a definite beauty procedure before retiring," advises Westmore, makeup expert. "It is far more important to give your skin attention and care before going to bed, than it is to spend hours in your morning makeup.

"Cleansing the skin at night is beauty security. Never, never sleep with makeup on your face. Stale makeup causes more blemishes than anything else. So cleansse nightly with warm soap and water. A fine complexion brush will give added stimulation to the pores and help throw off impurities.

"After cleansing your face thoroughly, apply a night cream. Always pat creams on the face unless you have been taught the science of massage by an expert. Inexpert massage is worse than none. Vigorous rubbing in the wrong direction will break down the tiny muscles and make them sag.

"Next, upon determination of your skin's oilness or dryness, either remove the cream and apply a mild skin astringent or allow the cream to remain on overnight.

"One last word in retirement treatment—when you are cleansing or feeding your skin, do not forget that your neck is a part of your face and deserves the same treatment."

Shop Tomorrow Night Till 9 P. M.
Store Opens 12:30

THE NEWER Jelleff's 3214 M ST.

Bellows Brim
Chic little brim circled in ribbon, pierced with two fluffy hat pins. White. $7.50.

Muffin Brim
Adorable "coif" hat with young bows either side. White with colored bows. $7.50.

Jelleff's—Millinery Street Floor

Wee "Coif" Hats $7.50

Bright mites! Sit them smack on your pompadour and look very cute. Created especially for your new, short coiffure in cool straw-weave cloth. Summer White.

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Coats

Go Over Everything This Summer!

Women's "Popover" Pastel Coat

light, cuddly basket-weave fabric (90% wool, 10% rabbit's hair), new scoop pockets; fully lined in rayon. Pastel Blue, 36 to 44. $29.75.

Light as flakes, warm and pretty; just the type many-occasion coat you'll be needing this summer, to go over slacks and suits, day and party dresses.

Misses—

$10.95 to $25

Stunning little casuals, knee and skirt lengths. Collarless and tailored collar necklines, soft 100% woolens.

Yellow, aqua, blue, red, white, beige, kelly; 9 to 18.

Full Length Casuals—a gay assortment of styles and colors, $10.95 to $39.75.

Women—

$10.95 to $39.75

Jacket length, seven-eighths and full length casuals, smartly cut in soft basketweave labeled wool-and-rabbit hair mixtures, chevron checked woolens. Beige, aqua, red, rose, cherry, white, blue, natural, pearl gray, also navy.

Dressy Summer Sheer Coats—the indispensable summer town coat, grand range of style; black, navy, rayon sheer. $7.95 to $29.75. Sizes 36 to 44; 35½ to 41½.

Misses' Bright Brief Coat

Shirtwaist collar, slit patch pockets; feather-light 100% woolen, fully lined in rayon. Blue, red, beige; $13.95.

Jelleff's—Coat Shops of Washington, Third Floor

The greatest symbol of safety today both to our country and to our own savings are U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps . . . The greatest symbol of safety for your furs are our storage vaults.

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First Fete at Norwegian Embassy Honors Prime Minister; Crown Prince and Princess Attend

HONORING NORWAY'S Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold . . . marking the new status of Norway's home in Washington . . . and celebrating Norway's independence day half a week ahead of time, the Ambassador of Norway and Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne entertained from 5 to 7 o'clock yesterday.

Crown Princess Martha

The fete was planned only as a compliment to the Prime Minister, who arrived in the Capital a few days ago, and has been busy with official conferences most of the time since. But a few hours before the party got under way, a message from across the Atlantic announced that the Norwegian Legation had been made an embassy . . . and everybody present was talking about the good news. Was it a surprise?

"No. We had heard something about it," said Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne, "but we didn't expect the final word to come through today. This party is really just for the Prime Minister." Norway's independence day? Well, it seems that falls on Sunday, and the Norwegian Society of Washington is planning a special celebration for that on Saturday evening at the Shoreham Hotel. But, just the same it was mentioned time and again by guests who know Norway's history from away back . . .

Receiving the long line of guests in the drawing room to the left of the winding stairway, the hostess wore a two-tone frock, featuring shades of purple and fuchsia and styled on flowing lines. A string of pearls further accented her costume. Standing by her side was the Prime Minister, who proved his prowess as a diplomat by greeting each guest as if the latter was the most important person there. Also in the receiving line were Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha, and, of course, Washington's newest Ambassador, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne.

Prime Minister

Tall windows in the drawing rooms and the dining room were flung wide to admit the sun and the breeze. The terrace was open, and there many guests gathered, and lingered until time to make their adieus.

"Funny thing about Washington parties," observed Senator Theodore Green, "all the guests seem to get in one spot."

Yesterday, they collected in two spots—on the terrace, as mentioned already, and in the dining room, where a center table, decorated with roses and peonies and lighted by tall white tapers, was completely surrounded for more than two hours.

"Trouble with most of us at a Washington party," commented Mrs. Owen J. Roberts, "is that we talk just to those in our own circle and forget to mingle about and see our other friends." At that moment, she was in a group with Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone and Mrs. Stanley Reed. Presently all three were off toward different parts of the embassy—seeing their other friends.

Thinking back over the gathering now, I can't remember anybody who wasn't there. Chiefs of missions for the United Nations seemed to be on hand full force, and also several envoys from neutral nations. Mrs. Cordell Hull was an early arrival, and coming along a bit later was Mrs. Henry Stimson . . . Mrs. Ralph William Close, who lives just down the street from the Norwegian Embassy, was on hand to pour tea for her neighbor . . . Members of the embassy staff also took their turns at assisting, and every time I spotted attractive Mme. Bredo Stabell, she was telling somebody how nice and cool it was on the terrace.

Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who might now be "Mme. Ambassadress," but for the war, chatted at length with Crown Princess Martha and the hostess. Meanwhile, Crown Price Olav had a group of officers around him, all looking as if they were settling the affairs of the world. And maybe they were.

"Have you seen Solveig's new portrait?" somebody asked. No, I hadn't seen it; but I knew Solveig was the Munthe de Morgenstiernes' daughter and soon I was on my way back to the library, where the portrait stood on an easel near the door to the terrace. It is an attractive pastel done by Thelma Herrick and is part of the artist's collection, "Children of the United Nations," which will be exhibited throughout the country for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Solveig's Portrait

Reflections in a tea cup: Lady Bajpai, floating into the drawing room, wearing her native costume, and unconsciously taking the spotlight away from everybody else . . . Alice Longworth, congratulating Ambassador Munthe de Morgenstierne on his new status . . . Mrs. Sumner Welles, asking Mrs. Close for a cup of tea . . . Mme. Espil, looking very best-dressed and cool in a blue and white print frock, set off with a small white feather turban . . . Senator Josh Lee, telling friends he planned to be off to Oklahoma next week "to see about that other Josh Lee that's running against me" . . . Swedish Counselor Folke Wennerberg, confirming the report that he was to be transferred to Chile, as his country's Charge d'Affaires there . . . Attorney General and Mrs. Francis Biddle, Justice and Mrs. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. James V. Forrestal, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, and Mrs. J. L. Houghteling, among those arriving for the latter half of the party—to which, if you really want to know, everybody (and I mean EVERYBODY) came sooner or later.

Naval Attache And Wife Give "6-to-8 Party"

"Anchors Away"—or the Dutch equivalent—could well have been the theme song of the 6 to 8 o'clock party at which the Netherlands Naval Attache, Rear Admiral J. E. Meijer Ranneft and Mme. Meijer Ranneft entertained yesterday afternoon.

Naval uniforms were the order of the day at the pleasant party at the Chevy Chase Club when naval attaches from the United Nations formed the backbone of the guest list. A diplomatic note was added to the gathering with the presence of the Netherlands Ambassador and Mme. Loudon, who returned yesterday afternoon from New York, and the South African Minister and Mrs. Ralph William Close.

Among those in the United States guest contingent were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. P. Blandy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Emory S. Land and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cummings. Others at the party were the Military Attache of the British Embassy, Col. R. L. Benson, and Mrs. Benson; the Naval Attache of the Canadian Legation, Commodore Victor G. Brodeur, and Mrs. Brodeur; the Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy, Maj. Gen. Chu Shih-ming, and Mme. Chu, and a number of others.

Miss O'Conor Feted at Tea

All white, and fittingly so, were the flowers throughout the Chevy Chase home of Mrs. Justin V. O'Conor, who entertained at a trousseau tea yesterday for her daughter, Miss Mary Alice O'Conor. The fragrance of white lilacs was wafted through two floors of the home, in the upstairs living room and downstairs in the drawing room, den and dining room.

The party was one in a whirl of fetes being given for the bride-elect before her marriage Saturday to William Joseph Kenealy at the Most Blessed Sacrament Church. Tomorrow Miss O'Conor will be honored at a luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel, to be given by Miss Eileen Boland, daughter of Representative Patrick Boland.

Roundly put, 75 guests gathered at the O'Conor home to view the many gifts the bride-to-be had on display in the den and the trousseau which held court in an inanimate way upstairs. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald, aunt of the bride; Mrs. Brooke B. Bookebeyer and Mrs. Edward J. Harding. Mrs. Harding's daughter, Miss Anais Harding, who will attend the bride-elect, was hostess earlier in the week at a cocktail gathering in Miss O'Conor's honor.

Among the guests were Mrs. Catherine Kenealy, mother of Saturday's bridegroom; Mrs. Samuel Young and Mrs. Pauline Beyer. House guests who arrived at the O'Conor home for the wedding are Mrs. Martha Bromiley, Mr. and Mrs. John Brotherton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Conor, all of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sally Gauntlett of San Francisco, Calif.

Venezuelan Visitor

Hessler

Here from Caracas for the wedding on Saturday of her cousin, the former Senorita Maria Teresa Escalante, and Arturo Bustamente, is decorative Senorita Elena Alamo-Ybarra, who is the house guest of the Venezuelan Ambassador and Senora de Escalante. The attractive senorita served as maid of honor in the diplomatic wedding

Farewell Party For Envoy's Wife Accents Calendar

"Goodby for the summer," said Senora de Michels, wife of the Chilean Ambassador, yesterday at the luncheon she gave in the Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue. Senora de Michels will leave tomorrow to spend the summer months in her homeland.

Among the guests at the informal luncheon were Mme. Espil, wife of the Argentine Ambassador; Mme. Ertegun, wife of the Turkish Ambassador; Senora de Castillo Najera, wife of the Mexican Ambassador; Mme. Ciechanowska, wife of the Polish Ambassador; Mme. Hassan, wife of the Egyptian Minister; Senora de Elguera, wife of the Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy, Mrs. Thomas Burke, Mrs. Leo Brison Norris, Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, Mrs. Harold Tufty and Senorita Cristina Michels, the daughter of the household.

Senorita Michels will remain in Washington to act as her father's hostess while her mother is in Chile.

Gerald C. Gross And Bride at Home After Wedding Trip

Mrs. D. Earle Brundage announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Phoebe Sue Brundage Crosby, to Gerald Connop Gross on Saturday, May 9, in Fredericksburg, Va.

The former Mrs. Crosby was educated in England and Washington, where she attended Marjorie Webster School. Her husband, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Gross of Long Island, N. Y., is assistant chief engineer in charge of common carriers of Communications Commission. A graduate of Haverford College, he is president of the Haverford Society of Washington.

Planning a longer honeymoon in the future, the couple have returned from a brief bridal trip to Virginia Beach and are now making their home at 4543 Grant Road.

Senora Cohen Is Honored At Luncheon

Gaily informal was the farewell luncheon given yesterday in honor of Senora de Cohen, wife of the Chilean Ambassador to Bolivia. Hostess for the fete was Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie, and the party took place at a flower-decked table in the Mayflower lounge.

Senora de Cohen is the former Senorita Chita Arguello, and before her marriage she served as an attache of the Nicaraguan Legation here. With her mother, Senora de Arguello, and her young son, she plans to return shortly to Chile, after spending several months in Washington.

"When am I going? Well, I don't really know," she told friends at the luncheon yesterday. "Plane passage is a matter of priorities. But I shall go soon, at any rate."

Most of Mrs. Imbrie's guests were alumnae sisters of the Convents of the Sacred Heart in the United States and South America. Countess van der Straten-Ponthoz, wife of the Belgian Ambassador, and Senora de Alfaro, wife of the Ambassador, were the ranking guests.

Others there, in addition to Senora de Cohen and Senora de Arguello were Senora de Recinos, wife of the Minister of Guatemala; Senora de Mackehenie y de la Fuente, wife of the First Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy; Senor de Pardo, wife of the First Secretary of the Argentine Embassy; Senora de Rodriguez, wife of the First Secretary of the Chilean Embassy, and Senora de Chavez, wife of the Commercial Counselor of the Peruvian Embassy.

Still others there were Mrs. Ricardo Alfaro, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, Mrs. James Moran, Mrs. Russell Snodgrass, Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Miss Margaret Mary Fitzerald and Mrs. Clarence Lee Miller.

Birth Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Russell Train announce the birth of a son, Cuthbert Russell Train, jr., on last Thursday, May 7, at Columbia Hospital. Mrs. Train is the former Miss Elizabeth Shouse, daughter of Mrs. D. Lawrence Groner.

Faith Harlow and Lieut. Swank Are Wed at Fort Benning Chapel

The principals were both Alexandrians, but the wedding took place in Georgia when Miss Faith Harlow exchanged vows with Lieut. John Clinton Swank, jr., yesterday afternoon at the post chapel at Fort Benning.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo P. Harlow of Journey's End, Jefferson Park, Alexandria, was given in marriage by her father, as Chaplain Joseph P. Owen officiated at the 3 o'clock ceremony. The chapel was decorated with white flowers, which were used in profusion on the taper-lighted altar.

Heavy ivory satin cut with a long train gowned the bride. Her veil, also long in back, fell over her face, and she wore a strand of pearls. Her white shower bouquet was of small white orchids and lily-of-the-valley.

Miss Mary J. Giltinan of Narberth, Pa., was maid of honor. Her costume was of delphinium blue taffeta. The bride's only other attendant was Miss Jehanne H. Price of Chicago, Ill. Both attendants are cousins of the bride.

Lieut. Swank, who is the son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John C. Swank of Alexandria, had Lieut. William Moulton for his best man, and ushers were his brother officers. A reception at the Fort Benning Officers' Club followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Harlow received the guests wearing an aqua blue chiffon gown with matching lace, while Mrs. Swank had chosen a floral silk print with white accessories. For starting on their wedding trip, the bride donned a silk spectator sports dress of green paisley type print, which she wore under a beige English tweed coat. Her accessories were British brown, and she wore a corsage of yellow orchids.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Swank will travel to his new post. This assignment was given to him at the time of his graduation from Officer's School at 10 o'clock the same days as the wedding.

Mrs. Swank attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Washington and was graduated from Georgetown Visitation Convent in 1939. Subsequently she took a three-year diploma course at the Juilliard Institute of Musical Art, finishing there this year. Lieutenant Swank attended the University of Virginia, where he was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity.

C. H. J. Beckers Honor Daughter And Ensign Shaw

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Henry James Becker entertained at a small dinner last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Doris Becker, and her fiance, Ensign Allen West Shaw. The party took place at Becker Farms, Gainesville, Va.

Guests were Ensign Shaw's stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Gardner, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Ewing, Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Belser, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Richardson, Miss Julienne Cahill, Miss Verrone Horen, Dean Rucker, John Carroll, Frederick Larkin and Edward Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will entertain at a cocktail party and buffet supper on Sunday in honor of Miss Becker and Ensign Shaw. The party will take place at the Gardner home on Glover Driveway.

Plans are being made for the wedding of Miss Becker and Ensign Shaw on Saturday, May 30, at Becker Farms.

John V. Renchard Honored at Party

Gathering in a number of their friends "from 6 o'clock on," Mr. and Mrs. George Renchard entertained at cocktails yesterday in honor of Mr. Renchard's brother, John Vinton Renchard of Detroit, Mich.

The visiting Mr. Renchard plans a stay of about a week with his brother and sister-in-law. He attended Dartmouth University and a number of the guests yesterday were friends of his from college days as well as old acquaintances from Detroit now in the Capital.

Today . . .

Mrs. Florence Reichman, famous designer of millinery, who has now turned her talent to the creating of dresses, will be on our Fourth Floor in person. We invite you to meet her and discuss with her the new summer dress models we are showing exclusively in Washington.

Julius Garfinckel & Co.
F Street at Fourteenth

KORET'S

ALLIGATOR HANDBAGS

Koret does a luxury collection of larger-than-ever alligator bags, soft and pouchy. Fitted and framed with his traditional good taste, they are masterpieces of design. Their skins are beautifully grained and supple. The three sketched in brown,

A. $35.50 B. $33.75 C. $38.75
Others in red, black and brown. Also other alligator bags in other makes, $13.75 up.

Handbags, First Floor

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YOUR PART . . . The greater number of packages you carry the greater assistance you will be in the need to conserve tires and gasoline.

Special Purchase . . . Prints

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Exotic is the word for our new two-piece suit dresses. Coolie and Junk print designs enhance their rayon crepe materials to unprecedented loveliness. The cool, short jackets and gored skirts are styled for figure flattery and free comfort. Colors are black on beige, black on white, brown with beige. Truly important values because they represent savings not likely to be repeated on materials of this type. Sizes 12 to 20.

Left. Black Coolies on white ground.
Right. Black junk designs on beige.

Beautiful Clothes, Third Floor

Julius Garfinckel & Co.
F Street at Fourteenth

Helen Burke Departs

Miss Helen Burke of Denver, Colo., left Washington last night for Colorado after spending a few days in the Capital. She visited here after a trip to New York.

100 FAT LADIES LOSE 20 LBS. EACH

In a clinical test just completed under the direction of Dr. C. E. Von Hoever, 100 over-weight persons lost an average of 20 pounds each in the thirty days between January 2nd and February 2nd 1942. One registered Nurse lost 20 pounds, and a Dietitian 30 pounds in the thirty days. All of these people used the new Ayds vitamin candy reducing plan, which costs only $2.25 for a thirty-day supply, and is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and to contain no laxatives or drugs and to require no exercise. Tear this ad out or just phone CO. 2660 for delivery.

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soft but tailored
high quality—but only, 25.00

They're the sort of dresses M. Pasternak does so well. A treat for you who cherish fine tailoring and distinctive styling and yet maintain an eagle eye on the "allowance." White daisies crayoned on blue, yellow, pink or brown rayon crepe. Refreshing for Washington heat waves.

Left, Sizes 10 to 18 *Right, Sizes 12 to 42.*

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Save old newspapers, wrapping papers, bags, anything! Put them in this steel baler (it holds 25 lbs. when compressed), put on the top, press down the lever. Then tie them with cord, lower front . . . and out comes a neat easy to handle square bundle.
Housefurnishings, Seventh Floor, The Hecht Co.

The Hecht Co.
F ST., 7TH ST., E ST. NATIONAL 5100

Notes of Society

Official and Residential

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have as their guests at the White House their son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt of San Antonio, Tex., who have returned to Washington following a short stay at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Mrs. Randall Hagner will entertain at a dinner Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller will be hosts to the members of the Texas Congressional delegation at a buffet supper in their Mayflower apartment Saturday evening, preceding the dance to be given by the Texas State Society in the grand ballroom.

Mrs. Leo Kasehagen has as her house guest in her Jefferson Street home, Mrs. William Montgomery Sweeny of New York and Virginia. Mrs. Sweeny is en route home after visiting in Atlanta, Ga., and Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corson and Jack Corson will leave today for a month's trip to New Orleans, Colorado and Mexico. They plan a visit to California before returning to the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hayes are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Joan Mason Hayes, at Columbia Hospital May 9. They have two other children, Barbara and Charles, jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Morgan announce the birth of a daughter, Charlene, born April 23 at the Columbia Hospital. Captain Morgan, who is the son of Mrs. R. F. Pole, is on duty with the Quartermaster General's Office of the War Department. Mrs. Morgan is the former Miss Helen Spiess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Spiess of Chevy Chase, Md.

W. C. Mitchell And Bride Now On Wedding Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Clements Mitchell, who are now on a wedding trip to Florida, will make their home at 3719 Cumberland Street upon their return. The bride is the former Miss Barbara Watson, daughter of Mrs. Vesta Lockwood Watson and Charles Arnold Watson. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Philo J. Lockwood and the late Mr. Lockwood.

The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Warren M. Mitchell and the late Mr. Mitchell.

With the Rev. Edwin H. Tuller officiating, the wedding took place Monday, May 11, at the home of the bride's mother on Cumberland Street. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Poole attended the couple. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. Mitchell and his bride left on their wedding trip.

The former Miss Watson is a graduate of Randolph Macon Woman's College. She is a member of Chi Omega Sorority. Mr. Mitchell, a graduate of the University of Maryland, is a member of Sigmu Nu Fraternity.

Invitations Issued

Mr. and Mrs. Victor von Gemmingen, of Alexandria, Va., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louis Elizabeth, and Lucien Wilkins Booth on Saturday, May 30. The ceremony will take place at Old Christ Church, in Alexandria, at 9 p. m., and will be followed by a reception at Gadsby's Tavern.

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Clubs

Panel Discussions on National Problems Find Increasing Favor in Women's Club Programs

A MODERN version of the early day town meeting, in which citizens great and small expressed their views on public affairs, is the panel discussion on national problems now finding increasing favor in women's club programs.

The women's division of the National Democratic Committee, which has been sponsoring such programs the last year, will hold a panel discussion on "Total War" at 11 o'clock tomorrow at the Woman's National Democratic Club. Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will speak on the panel, her subject being "Winning the Peace."

Mrs. Tillett

Miss Josephine Schain, nationally known writer and speaker on international affairs, and foreign policy consultant to the women's division, will lead the panel. Other speakers on the panel and their subjects will be:

Mrs. Raymond Clapper, wife of the newspaper columnist and radio commentator, "Progress of War in Europe;" Mrs. Wayne Coy, wife of the liaison officer, Office for Emergency Management, "Progress of the War in the Far East;" Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, member of the faculty of the School of Public and Social Affairs of American University, "World Geography;" Judge Marion Harron, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, "Economics of the War."

In the last year, the women's division of the Democratic National Committee has presented panels on foreign policy and hemispheric defense before large audiences at regional and State conferences in Nashville, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Jefferson City, Topeka, Wichita, Des Moines, Omaha and Lincoln. It will sponsor one at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women in York, Pa., June 4 and at a Conference on Women in the War, to be held in Boston June 15 and 16.

Mrs. A. G. Black is chairman of the program committee of the Woman's National Democratic Club.

P. E. O. Sisterhood

EDUCATION and war service were the chief topics of discussion at the sessions yesterday of the seventh annual convention of the District of Columbia chapter P. E. O., Sisterhood at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mrs. Howard E. Simpson of Grand Forks, N. Dak., first vice president of the Supreme Chapter, who was the guest of honor of the convention, spoke at the convention banquet last night on what the P. E. O. is doing in the war program. Dr. Paul F. Douglas, president of American University, spoke on "Interim Phenomena."

At the morning session yesterday, Mrs. Simpson spoke on "The Background of the P. E. O.," saying that the organization "was an outgrowth of the times and has continued to adapt itself for 73 years."

Educational interests of the Sisterhood, which provides loans to girls, and which also maintains Cottey College, a junior college at Nevada, Mo., were discussed in a report by Miss Jane Mackay Anderson, second vice president of the District of Columbia chapter. Miss Anderson said that five girls recommended by the District chapters were now holding loans, the amount granted to them being $3800; that 20 girls from district chapters have paid their loans in full, the amount paid being $9570.

A resume of the reports of the 20 District presidents was given by Mrs. M. H. Fohrman, first vice president, and a paper, "Washington 1900 to 1942," was given by Dr. Ella R. Fales, past State president.

Mrs. Harold E. Masch, newly appointed defense chairman, reported that all District chapters were active in doing Red Cross and defense work. An "Hour of Remembrance" in charge of Miss S. Elizabeth Reynolds, past state president, was held yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Simpson will address the convention at the morning session today on "For This Day." The convention will close this afternoon with the election and installation of officers.

School Benefit

The Ladies of St. Gertrude's Guild and their friends are sponsoring a spring benefit for St. Gertrude's School to be held at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Newton Theater. The entertainment will consist of a style show, a program of music by Sydney's Orchestra and the feature film, "Always in My Heart."

D. A. R. Elects

Mrs. George M. Badger, wife of Col. Badger, U. S. A. was elected regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting Monday night. Other officers elected were: Vice regent, Mrs. John F. Shafroth, wife of Admiral Shafroth, U. S. N.; chaplain, Mrs. David J. Rumbough; recording secretary, Mrs. Lester D. Flory; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes; treasurer, Mrs. Pearl M. Shaffer; registrar, Mrs. George W. McIver; historian, Mrs. W. P. Shepard.

Members of the board are Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, Miss Edith Hepburn. Delegates are Mrs. Lybrand P. Smith, Miss Sophie Casey, Mrs. H. Newton Blue, Mrs. E. B. Gibson, Mrs. C. Q. Shelton, Mrs. Roy T. Morris. Alternates are Mrs. Hobart Hewett, Miss Aileen Wrightson, Mrs. Albert Knox, Mrs. Mary H. Fraser, Miss Helen Bloedorn, Mrs. W. V. Carter, Mrs. Laurence Halstead, Miss Jane Goldman, Mrs. Carlton R. Todd, Mrs. Homer Case.

Memory Club

The National Mothers Memory Club will hold its annual election tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Eugene Burr, 422 Pershing Drive, Silver Spring, Md., at 2 o'clock. Mrs. John Morrison Kerr will preside at the meeting. Following the business meeting, the club will adjourn to the home of the founder, Mrs. Frank S. Ray, 426 Pershing Drive, for a tea and reception in honor of the new national officers.

Council of Jewish Women Elects, Installs Officers

The National Council of Jewish Women, Washington Section, held its final spring meeting for 1942 yesterday at the Jewish Community Center. The following officers were elected and installed for the coming term of 1942-43:

Mrs. Arthur Neuman, president; Mrs. Lillian Detre, first vice president; Mrs. Harry Roller, second vice president; Mrs. Mildred Jaffee, third vice president; Mrs. Herman Norwood, treasurer; Mrs. Nathaniel Aaronson, financial secretary; Mrs. Arthur Levy, recording secretary; Mrs. John Berg, Mrs. Jacob S. Kahn, Mrs. Bertram Lobred, auditors, and Mrs. Morris Jaffe, corresponding secretary.

The following board members were elected to serve from 1942 to 1945:

Mrs. Julius Aronoff, Mrs. Richard Borwick, Mrs. Edward Cafritz, Mrs. David J. Davis, Mrs. Jack Goldberg, Mrs. Julius Goldstein, Mrs. Melvin Gusdorf, Mrs. Louis Janof, Mrs. I. E. Levinson, Mrs. Ben Livingston.

City Club Section To Fete Officers

The Business and Professional section of the Women's City Club will entertain at the dinner for new officers and directors at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow night. There will be a brief installation ceremony of the following officers and directors: Mrs. Burnita Shelton Matthews, president; Mrs. Frederic I. Swift, vice president; Miss Edith Hagar Odle, recording secretary; Mrs. Gladys B. Middlemiss, treasurer, and the following directors: Miss Elizabeth Allen, Mrs. Lee C. Ashcraft, Mrs. Bessie May Packard, Mrs. Ruth Snodgrass, Miss Elizabeth Trump, and Miss Margaret Vail.

Miss Marjorie Webster, chairman, will have "Victory" as her theme for the evening.

Are Your Walls FRIENDLY?

When you want pictures, mirrors, or frames—for your own home, or for gifts—come to Cohen's where the personnel is specialized and trained to serve you properly. Here spread before your eyes on two entire floors and a spacious stairway is the largest selection of fine pictures, mirrors and frames in Washington. And always,

Cohen's low prices will please you.

Cohen's 1227 G ST. N.W.

Women Voters Plan Season's First Meeting

The District League of Women Voters will hold its first evening meeting of the year tonight at Parker Hall, Y. W. C. A. This meeting is open to all league members and friends and has been arranged primarily for the benefit of professional members who find it difficult to attend daytime meetings.

Mrs. Christopher Fremantle will address the meeting on the subject, "India and the War." Mrs. Fremantle is an author and lecturer and was formerly on the staff of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

THE WORLD'S MOST *Beautiful Girls* PRAISE DR. LYON'S *Tooth Powder*

When the camera man says "Smile"
. . . I never worry about "off-color" teeth. I clean my teeth with Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder. It's the oldest . . . the best known . . . and as far as I am concerned, one of the most efficient.
Grace Horton

Grace Horton's dazzling smile is frequently seen on the covers of leading national magazines. Harry Conover of New York's famous Conover Model Agency considers her one of the world's most beautiful girls.

YOU, TOO, SHOULD SWITCH TO DR. LYON'S—AMERICA'S LARGEST SELLING TOOTH POWDER. Nothing else cleans and polishes teeth more quickly and leaves them more naturally bright than POWDER. So try powder. And because you want the nation's leading tooth powder, insist upon getting *Dr. Lyon's* . . . the exclusive formula of a well-known practicing dentist—in use for more than seventy years.

If your teeth are dull or "off color" due to improper cleansing, you'll be amazed and delighted when you see how quickly *Dr. Lyon's* will help restore their natural lustre. You'll say it's wonderful! What's more, you'll like *Dr. Lyon's* refreshing flavor. It leaves your mouth feeling clean and fresh long after each brushing.

So go to your drug store and ask for *Dr. Lyon's*—America's largest selling tooth powder—the dentifrice praised by the world's most beautiful girls! Try it today!

1. *The formula of a well-known practicing dentist.*
2. *In use for more than 70 years.*
3. *Each year more* Dr. Lyon's *is sold than any other tooth powder in America!*

Ask Your Dentist About Powder

DR. LYON'S
TOOTH POWDER

BEST & CO.
4433 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W. • EMERSON 7700

Growing Girls Need
STURDY SHOES!

These shoes pass every test — they can "take" all the super-activities of your daughter . . . fit her young feet comfortably and accurately . . . are the good-looking classics her friends will admire! *Top:* spectator pump in white suede calf with tan tip and foxing. Sizes 4 to 10 . . 7.50. *Bottom:* Rubber-soled saddle oxford. White suede calf with tan saddle. Also, white elk-tanned calf with black or tan saddle; four large eyelets. Sizes 3½ to 10 . . 5.00

SPECIAL VALUES
in vitamin-and-mineral-rich foods

Sealtest
HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN "D" MILK

Here is fine, rich Sealtest Milk made even more nutritious with 400 added units of precious Vitamin "D" per quart. In addition—homogenizing insures "cream in every drop"—full nourishment in every glassful—and a delicious, creamy flavor that makes milk-drinking a pleasure. You are never too old—never too young—to enjoy the flavor and benefits of Sealtest Homogenized Vitamin "D" Milk.

Sealtest MILK
First choice in this city—and one of the very finest milks in America. Its purity and keeping quality are assured by Sealtest Laboratory Supervision. An important source of Vitamins "A", "B_1", "G" and calcium.

Sealtest CREAM
A rich, golden cream that adds glorious flavor to fruits, berries and cereal—and is the making of a good cup of coffee. What other food adds so much luxury for so little cost? Rich in Vitamin "A".

Sealtest BUTTERMILK
Rich in health-sustaining Vitamins "B_1" and "G" and calcium—and has that zippy, fresh-churned flavor you like. Keep a bottle handy in your refrigerator.

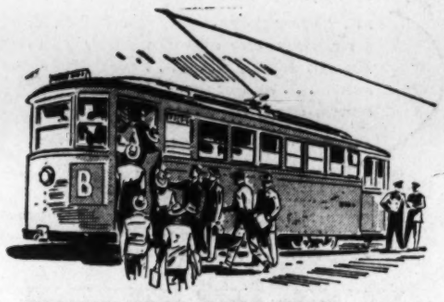
Sealtest "CHOCOLATE"
An ideal energy drink for children and grown-ups. Made with natural flavoring and fine dairy products. Sealtest supervised for purity and quality.

CHESTNUT FARMS
ASK YOUR GROCER—OUR MILKMAN—OR
TELEPHONE MICHIGAN 1011

Sealtest DAIRY PRODUCTS
Sealtest, Inc. and this company are under the same ownership

Don't miss Rudy Vallee with John Barrymore—Sealtest Program, Thursdays, 10 P. M., WRC

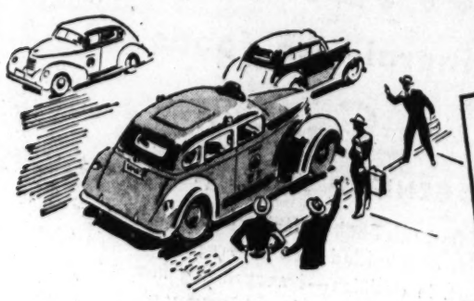
THE PROBLEM OF GETTING 40,000,000 WORKERS TO THEIR JOBS ON TIME IS BEING TAKEN OVER BY AMERICA'S CAR OWNERS



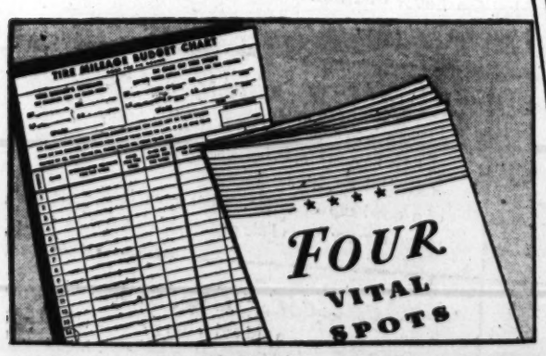
TROLLEY CARS CAN'T DO IT. Even with every available trolley car in service, even with staggered work hours to level off transportation peaks through the day, there just aren't enough trolley cars to take America's millions of workers to their jobs.

BUSES CAN'T DO IT. Already taxed to their full seating capacity, many bus lines are proving incapable of handling the rush. And enough vital steel and rubber can't be spared to build enough new buses.

TRAINS CAN'T DO IT. Although every railroad is cooperating fully, doing what it can, many of America's mighty war production plants cannot be serviced by commuting, interurban or subway trains. And there isn't time or materials to lay new tracks.



TAXIS CAN'T DO IT. Much as taxi service aids the transportation problem in big cities, they cannot hope to carry any considerable fraction of the millions of workers who must get from home to job.



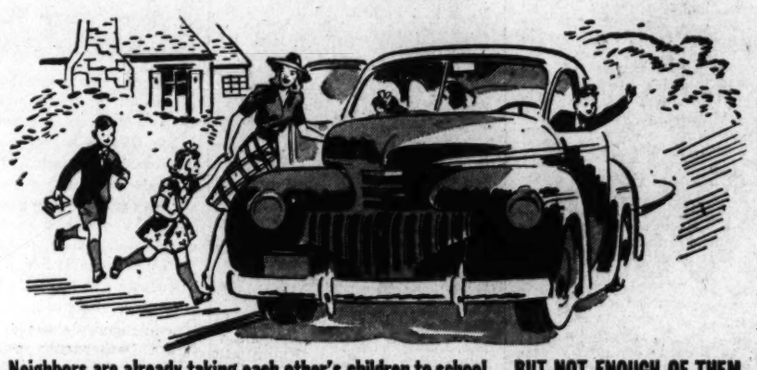
GET FREE MILEAGE BUDGET CHART and copies of this free 32-page book on tire care from your local U. S. Tire Dealer or write direct to United States Rubber Company, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hundreds of thousands of these charts and these books are already in the hands of American car owners today—helping to save tires, gas, and oil.

Neighbors are already driving each other to trains . . . BUT NOT ENOUGH OF THEM

American car owners have already, and voluntarily, pitched in to solve the national transportation problem. They're budgeting tire miles and sharing their cars with each other. They are devoting tire miles to essential driving.

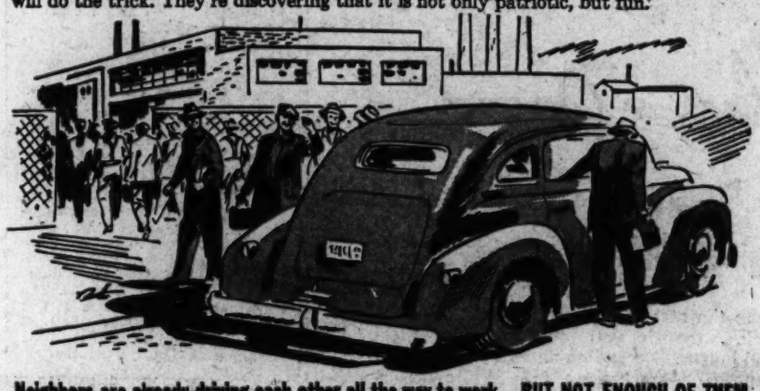
Neighbors are already doing their shopping together . . . BUT NOT ENOUGH OF THEM

Wives are pooling the cars left home for marketing and shopping. They've discovered there's no rhyme nor reason why six women should go to market in 6 cars when one will do the trick. They're discovering that it is not only patriotic, but fun.



Neighbors are already taking each other's children to school . . . BUT NOT ENOUGH OF THEM

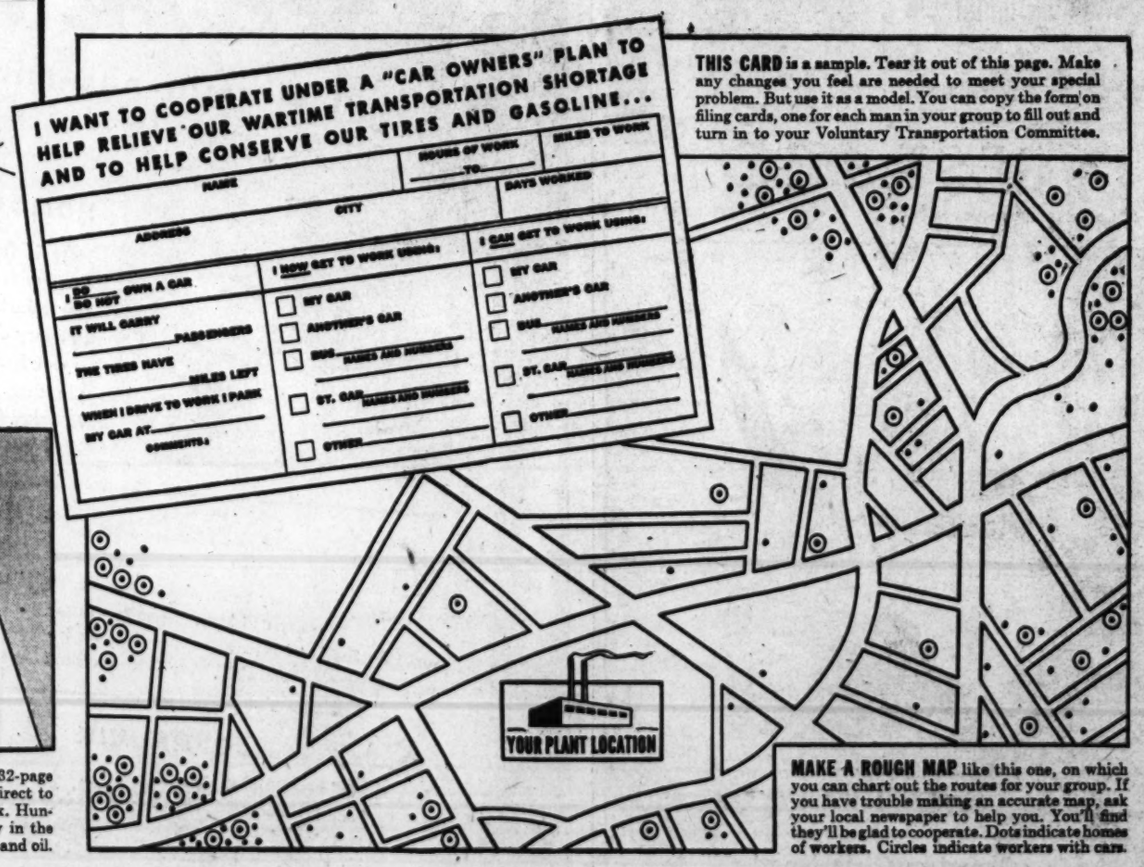
American mothers all over the nation in street after street, block after block, town after town, are taking over the job of getting boys and girls to school with the least possible expenditure of gas, oil and tires.



Neighbors are already driving each other all the way to work . . . BUT NOT ENOUGH OF THEM

Watch the factory parking lots. You'll see that there are more men per car. But to solve our transportation crisis we've got to make sure that *every* seat in *every* car is filled. A car with empty seats is like a troopship without troops . . .

MANY LARGE COMPANIES ARE COOPERATING BY TAKING A CENSUS OF WORKERS' CARS


I WANT TO COOPERATE UNDER A "CAR OWNERS" PLAN TO HELP RELIEVE OUR WARTIME TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE AND TO HELP CONSERVE OUR TIRES AND GASOLINE...
NAME
HOURS OF WORK
MILES TO WORK
ADDRESS
CITY
DAYS WORKED
I DO / DO NOT OWN A CAR
I NOW GET TO WORK USING:
I CAN GET TO WORK USING:
IT WILL CARRY PASSENGERS
THE TIRES HAVE MILES LEFT
WHEN I DRIVE TO WORK I PARK MY CAR AT
COMMENTS:
MY CAR
ANOTHER'S CAR
BUS NAMES AND NUMBERS
ST. CAR NAMES AND NUMBERS
OTHER
YOUR PLANT LOCATION

THIS CARD is a sample. Tear it out of this page. Make any changes you feel are needed to meet your special problem. But use it as a model. You can copy the form on filing cards, one for each man in your group to fill out and turn in to your Voluntary Transportation Committee.

MAKE A ROUGH MAP like this one, on which you can chart out the routes for your group. If you have trouble making an accurate map, ask your local newspaper to help you. You'll find they'll be glad to cooperate. Dots indicate homes of workers. Circles indicate workers with cars.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN DO IT

1. Fill out cards with necessary details.
2. Sort and classify cards by residential districts.
3. Select sectional committees to act as Traffic Control Groups for each district.
4. Thus, equitable use of cars is assured.

* * *

Each plant...each community...has its own particular problems. NO attempt is being made to lay down *all* the details here. Details can be worked out only by you...your workers...your community. But let's start today and get every last mile out of those precious tires.

IN AMERICA'S FIGHT FOR LIFE EVERY TIRE-MILE MUST BE SAVED FOR ESSENTIAL DRIVING

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 Sixth Avenue • Rockefeller Center • New York